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Hitchcock

A

POETICAL DICTIONARY;

R POPULAR TERMS ILLUSTRATED IN
RHYME;

WITH EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

FOR THE USE OF SOCIETY IN GENERAL, AND
POLITICIANS IN PARTICULAR.

PART FIRST.

BY DAVID HITCHCOCK,

Author of the "*Shade of Plato*," &c.

"*Shoot folly as it flies.*"

POPE.

FROM LEWIS'S PRESS,
LENOX.

HENRY STARR, PRINTER.

.....
1808.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit :

L.S. **BE IT REMEMBERED**, that on the eleventh day of November, in the thirty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, **ELDAD LEWIS**, of the said district, has deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, viz.—

“ **A POETICAL DICTIONARY**; or popular terms illustrated in rhyme : With explanatory remarks. For the use of Society in general, and Politicians in particular. Part First. By **DAVID HITCHCOCK**, Author of the “Shade of Plato,” &c.

In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned;” and also to an Act entitled, “An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the Benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical, and other Prints.”

WILLIAM S. SHAW, { *Clerk of the District
of Massachusetts,*



ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE it is intimated, in the title page, that the following work is designed for *politicians in particular*, it will probably be concluded by many, that the author has betrayed a degree of vanity, in presuming to write for a portion of society, who are already more enlightened and accomplished than himself. This, he acknowledges would be a natural observation ; and should it chance to be made, his only excuse for his presumption, is, that he was born, and still resides in a Republican country, where no person is obliged by law to serve a regular apprenticeship, in order to be qualified for any occupation. He has an indisputable right to be a cobbler, or scribbler, or both, if his genius prompts, and the public afford him encouragement ; and he has likewise the same privilege (so long as he makes *truth* his *line*, and *righteousness* his *plummet*) to write on any subject, and for any purpose that is most congenial with his disposition. The hazard, if any, is his own ; and he only can be materially interested in the consequences that may follow.

As to the title, under which this performance appears, though it may strike the reader with a degree of surprise, it must nevertheless, suggest a plan through which ordinary information may be communicated to advantage. Conformable thereto, certain words may be chosen, for the heads of particular subjects, and with the comments that follow, be arranged in the form of those in a common dictionary, till a sufficient number are added to make out the alphabet. The words *Arrogance*, *Credulity*, *Duels*, &c. with proper explanations and remarks, will, in this manner, both qualify the following work for its title, and at the same time afford useful, and seasonable reflections, on the many passing occurrences, which they literally signify and express. In addition to this, the propriety of choosing such a title, is apparent from the many liberties which have been taken, and tolerated in this respect. There are now extant, (exclusive of those which give an universal definition of words, the *philosophical*, *historical*, *political*, *law*, and *dream* dictionaries; and the author, of course, can see no reason why a *poetical* dictionary, (so far as it respects the title) may not be equally acceptable to the public.

With respect to the utility and importance of this design, he thinks little need be said. He trusts that its execution will speak for itself. It may be proper, however, to observe that there are certain words and epithets in our language, which are so frequently accommodated to opposite ideas, as to render it extremely

difficult to determine their proper and legitimate signification. The word *Democrat*, for instance, sometimes denotes a *friend*, and sometimes an *enemy* to liberty; sometimes a *reformer*, and sometimes a *disorganizer* of political institutions, sometimes an *angel of light*, and sometimes an *incendiary* from the regions of darkness. The word *Federalist* is likewise subject to the same paradoxical interpretations. The sense of the word *Economy* (so far as it relates to public affairs) has in the course of ten years been gradually changing into what is now diametrically opposite to its original signification. It then denoted a moderate reward for the constituted authorities, and the abridgment of not only extravagant, but necessary expenses. It now varies its meaning so as not only to imply ministerial prodigality, but political follies of every description: so that official turpitude of every kind can be either sanctified or absolved by its palliating application. To notice a few of the most important terms which are so frequently and unjustifiably perverted, to rectify their import by the unerring standard of popular opinion, and thereby to produce a more general and uniform understanding of the same, is the primary object of the present undertaking. Whether it is laudable or not, he submits to the ordeal of the public to determine; and his mind is fortified with resignation to meet the worst, be it what it may.

In prosecuting this plan, however, he does not deem it necessary to go through with the alphabet, before

receives a partial indemnification for the *wear and tear* of his poetical factory. He acknowledges he has no claim on the public ; yet he presents the following pages as a specimen of a more enlarged work which is yet in contemplation ; and which, if liberally patronized, he may be enabled to complete ; if not, it is already sufficiently voluminous to answer every other object, that he by his pen is ambitious to secure. His thirst for fame is not insatiable. A moderate share of that commodity will answer his turn. He prefers the life of his person to that of his memory ; and so long as the ordinary subsistence of the former is precarious, the latter must be permitted to take care of itself.

The other preliminary observations which are viewed as necessary to introduce this performance, are subjoined in the following *apology to the public*.

APOLOGY TO THE PUBLIC.

THE author, who (to tell the truth)
 Has been a *Cobler* from his youth,
 Of late has spent a share of time
 In twisting language into rhyme ;
 A specimen of which device
 He now presents to public eyes,
 And craves their gracious approbation,
 With most obsequious veneration.

His skill, (if any they discern)
 He never serv'd a time to learn. 10
 Nor CLIO, nor her shrewd *relations*,
 With their romantic operations,
 E'er took the least degree of pains
 To animate his leaden brains.
 He ne'er bestrode the horse *Pegasus*, 15
 Nor took a nap on mount *Parnassus*, (1)
 Or from th' inspiring spring below it
 Inhal'd the virtues of a poet.

(1) Nor took a nap on mount *Parnassus*.

Parnassus was a mountain in *Phocis*, which had two heads.
 whereon, if a man slept, he presently became a poet.

Nor has his rude unpolish'd mind,
 By taste, or learning been refin'd. 20
 These gems, which many chance to seize on,
 To gild the dusky path of reason,
 And light their genius to the skies,
 Were hid by fortune from his eyes.

Perchance this artless exposition 25
 Of his unfortunate condition,
 Join'd by the *writing* here display'd,
 Prove him a bungler at the trade ;
 And that he has not each credential,
 That for your favor is essential : 30
 But 'tis by observation known,
 That if it's so, he's not alone ;
 Numbers, beside, for fame or pelf,
 As rude, and ignorant as himself,
 Are palming their impertinence 35
 Upon the world, for wit and sense ;
 And chance, by some propitious blunder,
 To raise an universal wonder.

Of all who write in prose or rhyme,
 Those who invent, from time to time, 40
 The most incompetent devices,
 Full oft obtain the highest prices ;
 While those, whose works like di'monds bright,
Have fill'd society with light,
Find after all their care and trouble, 45
They've rack'd their genius for a bubble.

Since those, of all the scribbling host,
Who least deserve, are favor'd most,
'Tis not essential, in the least,
To have the learning of a priest,
Or be a lawyer, or physician,
Or sage, or carping politician ;
Or have the art of necromancy,
To hit the world's capricious fancy.

For one, who with a copious view,
Has trac'd the field of science through,
To tell the public what he knows,
Is nothing strange, mankind suppose.
Full many a vain illiterate widgeon,
In police, physic, or religion,
Pretends, before he knows his letters,
To palm instruction on his betters.
There's *one*, by vanity entic'd,
Attempts to plead the cause of CHRIST,
And preach the tidings of salvation,
By the mere breath of inspiration.
A second has some secret knack
To drive the king of terrors back ;
And from decay, and dissolution,
To guard the human constitution.
A third will strive in public papers,
To cut electioneering capers ;
And with inflexible devotion,
Gamble for honor and promotion.
When such strange wonders burst to light,

Mankind are startled at the sight;
 And think the genius they exhibit,
 Demands an universal tribute.

Hence reason this conclusion draws,
 That public censure, or applause, 80
 (Which most of all professions meet)
 Is chiefly popular conceit,
 Which no establish'd rule as yet,
 Exactly qualifies to hit.

'Tis true, ~~it~~ is a hard reflection, 85
 That those the nearest to perfection,
 Are doom'd their services to waste,
 Upon a rude ungrateful race:
 'Tis likewise an unhappy sight,
 That ignorance, prejudice, and spite, 90
 With all the whims the world inherits,
 Must arbitrate upon their merits:
 'Tis furthermore a sad disaster,
 That *Layman, Quack, or Postaster*,
 Can call the world's attention forth, 95
 From what's of far superior worth:
 But since the public passion goes,
 To relish superficial shows;
 And since no plan is yet untried,
 To probe this humor from the world, 100
 The author fain would take occasion,
 To foster such infatuation;
 And thinks the method he's embrac'd,

To gratify the public taste,
By what's here penn'd for their diversion, 105
Must be a laudable exertion.

He owns he's not a little jealous,
That many persons, like APPELLES, (2)
May think the profits of the awl,
Give him by far the loudest call ; 110
But since th' improvement of his trade,
With closest application made,
But scarce affords a scanty ration,
To feed the springs of animation ;
He views at politic, at least, 115
To have his daily pay increas'd ;
And with the use of *ink and leather*,
To occupy two trades together ;
A plan so honestly intended,
Must by mankind be recommended, 120
When they are made to understand,
That pen'ry's persecuting hand,
With no just ground of provocation,
Has long besieg'd his habitation ;
And thinks, by pressing him so tortly, 125
To make him kick the bucket shortly.

(2) That many persons, like APPELLES,

An ancient painter, who having drawn a famous piece, and exposed it to public view, a cobbler came by and found fault with it, because he had made too few latches to the galloshoes : APPELLES mended it accordingly, and set it out again ; and the next day the cobbler coming again, finds fault with the whole leg ; upon which, APPELLES comes out, saying, Cobbler go home and keep your last.

But some assert, 'tis all a farce,
 To thrive by manufacturing verse.
 Poets, (as FRANKLIN's works assure)
 Are doom'd to be forever poor ;
 And all their prospects, (as he traces)
 Are built upon an airy basis.

That some with wealth are not invested,
 Is not a matter now contested ;
 Fortune has lavish'd her abuses, 135
 On those familiar with the muses.
 HOMER, was forc'd to beg his bread ;
 OVID, his life in exile led ;
 THOMPSON did to this passion listen,
 Until it threw him into prison ; 140
 MILTON, whose deathless pages teem,
 With the most elevated theme,
 That e'er the human mind projected,
 Pass'd through the vale of life neglected.
 Numbers beside might here be quoted, 145
 Of lives to poesy devoted,
 Who while their imagery was carving,
 Have come within an inch of starving.

But though such instances we trace,
 There's some, who other calls embrace, 150
 In ev'ry age, in ev'ry land,
 Have felt dire pen'ry's iron hand.
Till disappointment, need and pain,
Those frightful visitants of men)

Are oft the merciless annoyers 155
 Of ev'ry class, except the lawyers.
 The world has oftentimes survey'd,
 Numbers of ev'ry honest trade,
 Who, spite of what their hands procure,
 Have liv'd in want, and di'd obscure ; 160
 Yet 'twould be folly to maintain,
 That versifying was their bane,

Besides, the public will confess,
 That poets oft have had success.
 ARION, (in ages long before) 165
 When sailing to the latin shore,
 By virtue of a song, ('tis said)
 Had the good luck to save his head.
 VIRGIL, (as in his life they tell us,)
 In lays devoted to MARCELLUS, 170
 Did, for a compliment so fine,
 Make a large spec on every line ;
 And WOLCOTT too, who sung of late,
 The louse that fell on GEORGES's plate,
 Drew a large pension from the state. 175

Since these with other noted bards, (3)
 Were blest with favors and rewards,

(3) Since these with other noted bards.

ANACREON was presented by POLYCRATES with five talents, as a tribute due to his poetical ingenuity. This sum, however, he returned to his patron, because, that for two nights successive-ly, it had deprived him of sleep. PINDAR received an extraor-dinary price for the honor which his muse conferred on PITHETES.



A

POETICAL DICTIONARY;

ÆGIS.

WHEN SATURN of old (as his history runs)
Had been in the habit of eating his sons :
His wife, fearing Jove, a like fate might endure,
Sent him to mount Ida to have him secure :
Of whom 'tis declar'd, (though the story is odd,) 5
A she goat there suckled, and nourish'd the god :
And when of her life she suffer'd bereavement,
Great Jove, to reward such a pious atchievement,
And down to late ages, the deed to proclaim,
A shield of her skin made, to honor her name. 10
Beside, as a farther reward, it is stated,
The goat for her kindness was re-animated ;
And made, after being translated on high,
A bright constellation to garnish the sky.
From using this shield, it is farther asserted, 15
That infinite power to Jove was imparted.
When giants, and gorgons of horrible size,

Pil'd mountains on mountains to climb to the skies ;
 And thus, by their pride and arrogance driv'n,
 Made war with the gods on the frontiers of heav'n, 20
 Stern Jove with this shield made their courage to totter,
 And slew the proud host with a terrible slaughter.

This shield was call'd *Aegis* (as linguists have wrote)
 From *Aigos* in Greek which denoted a goat :
 Which statement (if true) will incline us to think 25
 It stood for two objects entirely distinct ;
 That one was the *goat*, as we've mentioned before,
 The other the *helmet* which JUPITER wore ;
 And though in a subtle and mystical way,
 Some wise politicians who live in our day, 30
 To polish their style have this metaphor brought,
 Yet fail in applying the sense as they ought.

A late publication that's risen to view,
 To circulate reason, and politics too,
 Compil'd (as suppos'd) by L***** the farmer, 35
 Whose crest wears this title of Jupiter's armor :
 By which we conclude his presumption is great,
 His paper's the bolster, and pillar of state ;
 And he the sole pivot in public concerns,
 On which the vast wheel of our government turns ; 40
 But from its complexion, 'tis plainly inferr'd,
 The farmer's opinion is wrong and absurd ;
 For this, with his plea on the sugar occasion,
 Does no more than prove him the goat of the nation.

22

In messages sent to our Congress of late, 45
By him who presides at the helm of the state,
The law which was rear'd to defend us from harm,
Has likewise been dubb'd with this elegant term :
By which we suppose his design was to prove,
That statutes resemble the helmet of Jove : 50
Which was in fact true, in the reign of the Feds ;
Grace govern'd their hearts, and true wisdom their
heads ;

For while the proud giants our coasts did invade,
And wrongs of our country call'd loudly for aid,
They dar'd, notwithstanding all foreign menaces, 55
To brandish the law in their enemy's faces :
But since they have lost the political field,
And statutes are right the reverse of a shield,
Yet surely the semblance is not so remote,
Twixt heads which now frame them, and that of a
goat : 60

For tho' on our commerce, France makes depredation,
Tho' Spaniards are plundering the wealth of our nation,
Though Britons our seamen and citizens press,
Yet laws are too feeble to yield us redress.

But thus on our national guards to reflect, 65
We own is no method to gain us respect.
Political censure grows stale and uncouth ;
'Tis now deem'd seditious to publish the truth ;
Each tale of their failings is counted a fable ;
Their heads are all painted as long as a cable : 70

And this, to a credulous multitude proves
 They're cunning as serpents, and harmless as doves.
 T' inspire a belief, that they're nothing but men,
 Would be an exertion, as fruitless and vain,
 As now to attempt from the orbit of Tellus, 75
 To blow out the sun with the blast of a bellows.
 Since truth in its nature is so mortifying,
 We'll try the more popular practice of lying.
 We'll kneel to the standard of public opinion ;
 Confess our commanders are fit for dominion ; 80
 Agree all their measures are perfectly just ;
 That *ruling* costs less than they promis'd at first ;
 And then, for our flatt'ry and servile devotion,
 We humbly expect to be crown'd with promotion.

To work out a garland of praise for our lieges, 85
 We'll farther consider this epithet, ~~Alps~~.
 We find it conveys to the popular sense,
 A strong indication of public defence ;
 And if this in fact is its positive meaning,
 It yields us ideas that are worthy of gleaning. 90
 We've many entrenchments on which we rely ;
 Where this metaphorical name will apply :
 Our country's wall'd round in ev'ry direction,
 With statues of civil and martial protection :
 The Nation has scare-crows around in each quarter ; 95
 We've ~~Alpses~~ now on the land and the water.
 While States of their vessels are oft times bereft,
 Because they are ~~harm'd~~ to the sea by their theft.

Our nautilian (1) navy, 'tis worthy of note,
 When storms rage on high, and there's mischief
 afloat, 100

By fleeing to corn fields, or those of red clover, (2)
 Can skulk out of sight, till the danger is over;
 And thus by escaping an untimely fate,
 Prevent a vast deal of expense to the state.

Beside, in a pleasant and sun-shiny day, 105
 When gun-boats are clad in their martial array,
 And sail forth to war as a navy is wont,
 What aspects of terror appear in their front!
 If names of all creatures that men understand,
 Were known in the ocean as well as on land, 110
 No doubt but NEREUS, and DORIS his wife,
 Would take them for mammoths, and scamper for life.
 The sight which their hostile appearance dispenses,
 Must scare old *Leviathan* out of his senses.

(1) Our nautilian navy, 'tis worthy of note,

We have derived this word from *Nautilus*, a fish which *OPPIAN* describes in the following manner. "They swim on the surface of the sea, on the back of their shells, which exactly resemble the hulk of a ship. They raise two feet like masts, and extend a membrane between, which serves as a sail; the other two feet they employ as oars at the side. They are seen in the Mediterranean."

(2) By fleeing to corn fields, or those of red clover,

Those who are curious, may probably ask whether *white* clover would not afford the same security; to which we reply; that this kind is not wont to grow so tall and luxuriant as the other above mentioned; consequently, a Gun-Boat, when pursued by a merciless tornado, or tempest, cannot be so completely out of danger in a field of the latter, as in one of the former description. Our opinion however, we own is not conclusive. We submit with deference to that of the public.

Pil'd mountains on mountains to climb to the skies
 And thus, by their pride and arrogance driv'n,
 Made war with the gods on the frontiers of heav'n,
 Stern Jove with this shield made their courage to tot
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 And he the sole pivot in public concerns,
 On which the vast wheel of our government turns ;
 But from its complexion, 'tis plainly inferr'd,
 The farmer's opinion is wrong and absurd ;
 For this, with his plea on the *sugar* occasion,
 Does no more, than prove him the goat of the nation.

And from their researches, they lately avow,
 The sword sheds more blood by one half than the plow :
 That's treason to nature, since she gives to us breath,
 To pay out our money for weapons of death ;
 That Freemen, instead of equipping and arming, 140
 Should bend their attention entirely to farming ;
 And leave scenes of war to be carried on further,
 By states more addicted to rapine and murder. ,
 And surely such counsel must be for the best :
 For though other nations our peace would molest ; 145
 Yet this cannot be a sufficient subpoena,
 To hazard our lives in a " bloody arena."
 'Tis wise, since our day is at best but a span,
 To keep out of danger as long as we can :
 And since on our race death commits such outrages 150
 In crushing distinctions, and sexes, and ages,
 Since no human being has force to resist him,
 'Tis folly indeed for the state to assist him.

This politic method our rights to protect,
 No doubt must produce the most happy effect ; 155
 For when the world knows that our laws are prolific,
 Our measures innoxious, discreet and pacific,
 Our government neutral, our citizens quiet,
 We deprecate war, and national riot,
 The savor of gunpowder does not delight us, 160
 'Twere cruel as death, if they offer to fight us.
 When this mode of rule grows mature by existence,
 Those blood-thirsty monarchs who dwell at a distance

From such a wise system we venture to state, 190
 Our wealth will increase, our taxes abate.
 Since late constitutional tythes were abolish'd,
 Since tories and priests had their bulwarks demolish'd,
 Since Fed'ralists fell from our national steeple,
 It costs a mere trifle to govern the people ; 195
 Our *heads* of department, by managing wisely,
 Have lessen'd our taxes three quarters precisely ;
 And when the black reign of oppression is o'er,
 Extortion will ravage our country no more.
 But 'tis not expected that those we obey, 200
 Can bring this amendment about in a day ;
 Taxation by practice is rooted so strong,
 That though our commanders have threaten'd it long,
 And sought by the dagger of reason to stab it,
 It takes a great while to extinguish the habit : 205
 But since they're unbiass'd by motives of self,
 And show such aversion to profit and pelf,
 And honestly own that oppression is sin,
 By heaving a share of their salaries in ;
 And robbing the rest of our courts of their fees, 210
 They'll soon make our taxes as light as we please.
 The revenue drawn from the wealthy and great,
 Will not only meet the demands of the State,
 But leave us enough, (as accounts have unfurl'd)
 To pay all the debts which we owe in the world. 215
 Since provision for war thus discreetly is wav'd,
 Our carcasses, credit, and cash will be sav'd ;
 No bulwarks, no navy, no army to fleece us,

Our citizens soon will be wealthy as CROZUS. (3)
 Nor is this the only advantage that follows, 220
 Our national chest will be kept full of dollars ;
 And then should our virtue to guard us neglect,
 Should France or Great Britain withhold their respect,
 And seek by invasion our subjects to fetter,
 We'll bribe them to peace, when we can't work it
 better. 225

Tho' those whom we lately have chosen to lead us,
 From gospel and law have but partially freed us ;
 Yet shortly, to grant us the hopes which we cherish,
 Those arms of oppression will wither and perish.
 Republicans, soon may hail the blest day, 230
 When hedges of justice are all clear'd away ;
 And they safely freed from a bondage and curse,
 Which taxes their passions as well as their purse.
 Our President's wisdom, his moral example,
 Will both be inducements, sufficient and ample, 235
 To preclude the need of these savage restraints,
 By turning a nation of sinners to saints ;
 And forming their habits, and manners so pure,
 That freedom will ever be firm and secure.
 Since then, there'll be nothing official to do, 240
 Our rulers may some other business pursue ;
 They may go to work and be hang'd, if they please ;
 We're safe to dispense with their service and fees.

(3) *Our citizens soon will be wealthy as CROZUS.*

An ancient King of LYDIA, abounding in wealth to a proverb

To satisfy claims for their former employ,
 Each honest Republican bloated with joy, 248
 Can pay for the last time his quota of pelf,
 And learn for the future to govern himself;
 So viewing our rulers in what light we will,
 'Tis clear that they govern with prudence and skill.
 Such projects of rule for their heads to devise, 250
 Denotes they not only are learned and wise,
 But leads us to think they could prophesy some,
 For they can compute well for ages to come.
 A fabric of government built so sublime,
 Will wear through the storms, and convulsions of
 time; 255
 And down through all ages (we dare to forestall)
 Will keep us more safe than a Tartarian wall: (4)

(4) Will keep us more safe than a Tartarian wall :

The wall which separates Tartary from China, is said to extend over mountains and vallies, to the length of between twelve and fifteen hundred miles. Its height is between twenty and twenty-five feet; and its width on the top, sufficient for five or six horsemen to travel abreast. It was built chiefly of brick and mortar, and has decayed but little, though it has stood through a period of 1800 years. It was designed to prevent the incursion of the Tartars into China; but has not fully answered that purpose. The former conquered the latter about eighteen hundred years ago, notwithstanding the immense labor and cost laid out in building this stupendous barrier against them: consequently its utility has not proved commensurate to the trouble and cost which attended its erection: but posterity can never have this to observe, respecting the wall which now environs the liberties of America. This is the cheapest, and at the same time the most effectual barrier that has ever been devised for national security. It is composed entirely of reason, and moderation; without the least intermixture of stone, brick, mortar, expense, coercion, responsibility, or any of those costly materials, which ever involve, and frequently annihilate the freedom of States. In erecting this wall, there is no speculation for mercenary individuals, no pretext for extortion, no employment for publicans, no hole for privileged orders.

'Twill better secure us from rapine and slaughter ;
 It's not so expensive by nearly a quarter ;
 And when by " successful experiment " tried, 260
 Will guard and defend us on every side.
 Those monarchs, whose forces on land and the ocean,
 'The globe we possess fill with war and commotion ;
 Beholding our safeguard, our national *Ægis*,
 Will dare as well die as attempt to besiege us. 265

short, no incumbrance of government. Each person voluntarily furnishes his quota of the ingredients which compose it, and contributes equally towards building and keeping it in repair. It is reared between ambition, and the general good ; and wisely calculated to defend society from the casual attempts of political depravity. It not only secures liberty to every individual, but guarantees the inestimable blessing to his children forever : of course its inventors have not only merited the gratitude of their country, and the applause of the world ; but have erected a monument of superlative ingenuity, which the depredations of time can never deface.

ARROGANCE.

WHEN men by the means of sedition and lust,
Monopolize places of profit and trust,
And gain what their pride and ambition proposes,
How quick they grow haughty and stick up their noses.

Soon after **BUSIRIS**, to second his strife, 5
Was crown'd King of Egypt by **MYRIS** his wife ;
This **MYRIS**, it seems, did the monarch upbraid,
For setting so light by the vows he had made.
“ Your Majesty knows,” she indignantly said,
“ 'Twas I plac'd the crown which you wear, on your
head. 10

You made me believe, by your guile and deceit,
ARTAXES our King was a tyrant complete ;
That could some sly project between us be hatch'd,
To stop his oppression, and have him dispatch'd,
And you of his crown could possession obtain, 15
'Twould be in the end to my infinite gain.
Nor yet was this all, you did farther assert,
My int'rest and welfare should reign in your heart ;
That you from the altar of **VENUS** would flee,
And solely devote your affections to me.

But since you have risen to pow'r by my aid,
 The trust I repos'd in your vows is betray'd,
 My friendship and favor you proudly deride,
 AMELIA's your fav'rite, your idol and pride.
 Your vows at her levee you fondly impart, 25
 While I am despis'd in your Majesty's heart."

"My dear" quoth the monarch, "you'll pardon I
 For making this solemn engagement at first. [trust,
 'Twas policy urg'd in a desperate hour,
 I'd no other ladder to clamber to power ; 30
 I envied ARTAXES the empire and rule ;
 But then to destroy him, I needed a tool.
 And found 'twas the best plan that I could embrace,
 To make you believe I could reign in his place.
 'Tis true, thro' your means I ascended the throne ; 35
 If these were imprudent, the fault is your own.
 Since I've had the fortune the sceptre to seize,
 I now take the freedom to do as I please,
 And though it may not with your feelings accord,
 I'm now King of Egypt, and MYRIS's lord." 40

BONAPARTE.

TIME was, when the European coast
Was govern'd by a regal host,
Who all in common shar'd the prize of fame,
Scarce one of all the princely horde,
Who had, by dint of fire and sword,
Shed blood sufficient to embalm his name. 6

But now the prospect's more refin'd,
Wonders attract the public mind,
A hero, (late to human view unfurl'd)
By virtue of his bloody frays,
Engrosses universal praise,
And forms a *Dagon* for a gazing world. 12

Whether he'll yet succeed, and tow'r,
'Till the whole world is fleec'd of pow'r,
Is still a secret time must bring to light.
Perchance, by some unheeded jar 1

He yet may jostle from his car,
 And fall like PHARON from his tow'ring height. 18

But turn this crisis as it will,
 His matchless military skill;
 His late success in war and innovation;
 The final issue of his sway,
 Excites the int'rest of the day,
 And opes a field for boundless speculation. 24

The Jews, for ages disappointed,
 Think they behold the Lord's anointed,
 The King design'd to raise their ancient wreck;
 That soon the chosen Hebrew band
 Will emigrate from ev'ry land,
 And be convey'd to Zion on his back. 30

Numbers are flush'd with a belief,
 That this great military chief
 Now waves his banner by divine commission:
 That he is clad in royal robe,
 To sweep oppression from the globe,
 And banish ev'ry tyrant to perdition. 36

Others, (as pertinent and wise)
 Believe him licens'd from the skies,
 To brandish terror o'er the public stage;
 That he was destin'd at his birth,

To smite the nations of the earth,
And deal down judgment on a vicious age. 42

Millions implicitly confide,
(For peace, and liberty beside)
~~Upon the gracious promise he has made :~~
But heroes (5) (as examples teach)
May grasp at pow'r beyond their reach,
And be, by their own vanity betray'd. 48

XERXES presumptuously infer'd
That if he only spoke the word,
ATHOS would stand no longer in his way :
But when he came to try the case,
The stubborn mountain kept its place,
And in his presence dar'd to disobey. 54

This much is evident and plain,
That there are limits to his reign,
That he is yet beneath divine control ;
That all the scenes of public woe,
Which he dispenses here below,
Were order'd when to rise, and where to roll. 60

(5) But heroes (as examples teach)

This comment was written soon after BONAPARTE had set forward on his late northern expedition. He then engaged not to return till he had restored peace to Europe ; and from his recent victories it is highly probable he will fulfil this engagement.—Should this eventually be the case, he would furnish one exception to what is here observed of other heroes.

And that his rage for subjugation,
(Though hid from human speculation)
Control'd by HIM who has all pow'r in charge,
Whatever evils may attend,
Will have a salutary end,
/ And prove a blessing to the world at large.

CREDULITY.

'TIS found by candid observation,
That when there's chance for speculation,
When wealth, or realms to be subdu'd,
Are in the public market view'd ;
Appropriate fraudulence and lies, 5
Screen'd in a mantle of disguise ;
And palm'd by some insipid minion,
Will lead the popular opinion ;
And gratify the views of those,
Whom truth and justice would oppose. 10

When Troy could not be well destroy'd,
With all the Grecian force employ'd,
A stranger of prophetic stamp
Found access to the Trojan camp ;
And told them as their last resource, 51
If they convey'd the wooden horse (6)

(6) If they convey'd the wooden horse

VIRGIL gives the following description of the wooden horse,
and the use to which it was applied. "The Grecian leaders, now

Within the confines of their city,
 The gods would change their wrath to pity,
 And Greece, abandon'd and forsaken,
 Would raise the siege she'd undertaken. 20
 This message, as divine allow'd,
 Brighten'd the prospects of the crowd.
 The old, the middle ag'd, and youth,
 Believ'd the prophet spoke the truth ;
 And all with public zeal inspir'd, 25
 Transplac'd the prodigy requir'd ;
 Exulting then in peace so cheap,
 With banquets, festivals, and sleep ;
 The cred'lous Trojans were immur'd,
 And felt their happiness secur'd : 30
 When lo ! in such a heedless state,
 Those lurking harbingers of fate,
 Leap'd from their ambush to the ground,
 And scatter'd desolation round,

When Egypt's sons, within their coast, 35
 Warr'd with an ancient Persian host,
 The last, the better to oppose,
 Plac'd *cats* and *cows* to front their foes :
 At which rude sacrilegious sight,

extremely weakened by the war, and baffled by the fates, after a revolution of so many years, being assisted by the divine skill of PALLAS, build a wooden horse to the size of a mountain, and line its ribs with planks of fir. This they pretend an offering in order to procure a safe return : which report is industriously spread. — *Hither having secretly conveyed a select band, chosen out by lot, they shut them up in the dark sides, and cram its capacious caverns, and womb, with armed soldiers."*

A num'rous Hebrew coalition,
Believ'd in his divine commission,
And hail'd the long expected time,
When their sad race from ev'ry clime,
Collected by his mighty hand,
Would march to Canaan's happy land;
And there, with milk and honey blest,
Share a long *jubilee* of rest.
Indeed, so high the fever run,
That many an Israelitish son,
On hearing this delightful news,
Refus'd to pay his honest dues;
Intending, since the heathen race,
Had ever held them in disgrace,
For having been so long their drudges,
To gratify their ancient grudges,
And by a sly emancipation,
Procure a handsome speculation.

70

75

80

But soon these underhanded dealings,
Inspir'd the Turks with jealous feelings;
Before the Ottoman commander,
They brought the Israelitish pander.
To witness his supernal sleight,
The king propos'd a new exploit:
Five of his archers were imprest,
To aim their darts at LEVI's breast:
If he in fact, was qualified
To turn these implements aside,

85

90

Or dodge, or ward them off by fleeing, 95
 He'd own him an Almighty Being;
 And yield the throne whereon he sat,
 To his invincible fiat.

The test was tried; the darts prevail;
 LEVI prov'd mutable and frail; 100
 The Jews, whose joys so late abounded,
 Had yet, with all their hopes confounded,
 To own the Turkish sov'reign's will,
 And wait for their Messiah still.

But faith of such a cred'lous cast 105
 Is not confin'd to ages past.

Falsehood, at this enlighten'd season,
 Drest in the luring garb of reason;
 And palm'd by artifice and wit,
 Gains more belief than holy writ. 110

Of late to renovate the world,
 A horde of LEVIS are unfurl'd,
 Who arrogate like him, we find,
 To be the Saviours of Mankind.

This class possess of talents rare, 115
 Such as N*****n, and V*****e,
 With B*****w, J*****n, and P*****e,
 And others of the enlighten'd train,

Insinuate, among the rest,
 That men are wretchedly oppress; (7) 120

(7) That men are wretchedly oppress;

It is not our design to prove that none of mankind are the subject of oppression; or that persons are chargeable with credulity

That a huge mercenary crowd,
 With power, and property endow'd,
 Have undertook, from motives base,
 To fetter ail their fellow race :
 That from the prospects that appear, 125
 The awful period is near,
 When miscreant jundos thus combin'd,
 Will starve one half the human kind.
 When men in vassalagé complete,
 Must yield up all their grain and meat, 130
 Their cabbage, turnips, and potatoes,
 To surfeit priests and legislators.

for believing what every body knows to be true. But the main question is, Whether this calamity can be dissipated by the prevailing system of disorganization? Is not the remedy worse than the disease? Do the annals of time furnish one solitary instance where a Nation has been ultimately benefited by revolutionizing its government? We shall doubtless be answered, that the liberties of Greece and Rome were acquired by appealing to such an alternative: True, and how many of their countrymen were sacrificed by it! How long did the existence of those republics continue! And how nearly did the civil wars with which they were frequently harrassed, counterbalance the happiness which resulted from their freedom! We may likewise be told (for a great portion of the world believe it) that the situation of France (after she had become the great republic) was changed materially for the better: That monarchy was abolished—oppressive distinctions destroyed—property indiscriminately averaged—mercenary institutions subverted—superfluous functions and taxes dispensed with—and the people, blest with the privilege to sit under their own vines and fig-trees without any to molest or make them afraid. Though we doubt not but they anticipated these happy effects; yet we cannot fully believe that they have since been so fortunate as to realize them all. Monarchy indeed, was abolished for a transitory term; and the nation meanwhile, mounted the whirligig of experience with a full belief that they should be immediately wafted to the summit of happiness. Several new constitutions were palmed on the state; each fraught with unparalleled improvements in the science of government. The work of reformation was carried on to effect; time was more com-
monly divided; its calculation by decades initiated; the Sabbath

But now they offer in advice,
 If States will follow their advice,
 Merely from principles of kindness; 139
 To cure their intellectual blindness.
 To succor freedom's drooping cause,
 To abrogate oppressive laws :
 To have all public wrongs redrest,
 And lullaby the world to rest. 140

Most men have heard what poets feign,
 Of SATURN'S mild benignant reign :

of course, discarded ; moral obligation abjured ; the empire of reason established ; and a jubilee proclaimed to those innoxious propensities which for centuries had been confined in the dungeon of restraint. And how much did they gain by these notable manoeuvres ? Why, after they had gone through the furnace of national refinement, after they had exhausted their political ingenuity, after they had lavished millions of treasure, and oceans of blood, after they had been whirling the round of unprecedented experiments for ten years to no better purpose than a puppy in pursuit of his tail, they became at last completely disgusted at their unsettled situation. They found they had committed an irreparable mistake ; that neither philosophy nor the sword could convert their country into an Elysium ; that perfidy and ambition concealed themselves beneath the fairest professions ; and that the syren voice of patriotism by which they had been enchanted was a mere echo " of sound and fury signifying nothing " On the whole, their disappointment was the only benefit which resulted from their revolution ; and this was purchased at the dearest rate.— This was truly an improvement, a lesson of wisdom, and school of experience. It opened their eyes, and of course was more beneficial than all the zeal and philosophy that had hitherto been displayed. By this they were led to relinquish the idea of uninterrupted tranquility from a government whose destiny was suspended on the ignorance, caprice and faction of its constituents ; and patiently to bend their necks to one more permanent and despotic than that from which they had so recently been extricated. Since then, they have preferred the last of these two alternatives, after having a thorough trial of both, we may safely conclude that there is no enviable contrast in favor of the former ; and that they of consequence, must have reaped but a painful reward for the loss they had sustained in the sanguinary struggle.

How war, and pestilence, and dearth
 Had never visited the earth :
 How, without covert, cell or den, 145
 The primogenial race of men,
 With beasts, and birds of ev'ry feather,
 Liv'd on the verdant lawn together ;
 And void of all ferocious habits,
 Increas'd, and multiplied like rabbits. 150
 How gods, with an impartial sight,
 View'd ev'ry creature with delight ;
 And gave from Nature's ample stall,
 Spontaneous sustenance to all.
 And now, vast crowds in ev'ry land, 155
 Believe this patriotic band,
 By having all their efforts crown'd,
 Will bring this golden period round.
 That gallic butchers of the day,
 Who range the world in quest of prey, 160
 With such bright geniusses to lead 'em
 Will introduce the reign of freedom.
 That all the eastern coalition
 Are enemies to superstition ;
 And with their champion at their head, 165
 Will strike the hydra monster dead :
 Will bring oppression to an end,
 The cause of liberty defend,
 Make the whole world to peace dispos'd,
 And have the gates of JANUS (8) clos'd. 170
Besides all this, they calculate,

That when N***** the great,
 (That cunning military elf)
 Has crush'd all monarchs but himself,
 And has all mitred heads around;
 175
 At his republic footstool bound;
 With magnanimity sublime,
 He'll give the race of men their time,
 And make each soul, in spite of fate,
 A pow'rful Democratic state.
 180
 They think, that when this peerless guide,
 Does pow'r thus equally divide,
 That earth, (from pleasure long estrang'd),
 Will to a paradise be chang'd:
 That when despotic influence ceases,
 185
 The flocks will all have golden fleeces:
 The stones and leaves be chang'd to money,
 Cows yield more milk, and bees more honey:
 That lakes and ponds, in mode quite handy,
 Will be converted into brandy;
 190
 And ev'ry purling stream that passes,
 Flow down in torrents of molasses:
 That frigid climates here below,
 Where wind, and sleet, and frost, and snow,
 The most inclement seasons bring;
 195
 Will hail a never ending spring:

(8) And have the gates of JANUS clos'd:

JANUS, by the ancients was represented as having a head with
 two faces, on account of his dispensing the extremes of happiness
 and misery to mankind. His temple at Rome had two unwieldy
 gates, which threatened the world with war by being opened,
 but when closed, were emblematical of universal peace.

And that our species on the stage,
 Of every sex, and ev'ry age,
 Confirm'd by philosophic truth;
 Will flourish in immortal youth, 200
 With taste and appetite renew'd,
 Instead of coarse and vulgar food,
 Procur'd by grov'ling in the sods,
 They'll feast in common with the gods :
 And free from prisons, courts, and cloisters 205
 Be happy as a race of oysters.

And still, this age, (as authors write)
 Is garnish'd with peculiar light.
 Mankind, of late, are grown so wise,
 There's now, no mystery ; no disguise. 210
 Reason, that all-informing soul,
 Illumes the world from pole to pole ;
 And all the speculating brood,
 Who made credulity their food,
 Are balk'd in ev'ry calculation, 215
 T' impose upon a generation,
 Who by the wisdom they have cull'd,
 Are found too cunning to be gull'd.
 But facts, (recited as above)
 Are ample arguments to prove 220
 That men are pilotted astray,
 In this illuminated day : (9)
That not one epoch has been view'd,
Either before, or since the flood,

Which to support ambitious groups 225
 Has rais'd more proselytes, or dupes,
 Those who now fellowship the test,
 That rulers are a public pest ;
 That all the clergy are combin'd
 Against the int'rests of mankind ; 230
 That those fierce blood hounds of the age,
 Inflam'd with jacobinic rage,
 And led by B*****'s caprice,
 Are friends to liberty and peace.
 Those, who such sentiments espouse, 235
 Like Egypt's sons would worship cows, (10)

(9) In this illuminated day :

We do not find from history or present observation, that civilization is a much better barrier against credulity, than the most consummate ignorance and barbarity. The voice of delusion, if "a little louder," can be "as empty quite" and still decoy multitudes in the most enlightened state of society. No instances of credulity among the ancients were more ridiculous than those of the civilized inhabitants of Greece. They not only accredited the existence of golden apples, responsible oracles, and libidinous gods, but were often made the dupes of political imposture.—**ARISTIDES** was banished, and **SOCRATES** poisoned from a belief that they were enemies to the interest of the republic; while rivals, who not only procured their fall, but the dishonor of their country by it, were mistaken by the commons for genuine patriots, and the most able, and zealous defenders of freedom. And if we examine the present age, we shall find, notwithstanding the rays of philosophy that enlighten it, that imposition and credulity are as prevalent as ever. A vast portion of society, as wise as it is, can now, not only believe that existence is the offspring of chance; man the highest order of intelligence; and death, an eternal sleep; but they can heartily recognize a tyrant to be the harbinger of peace, while he continues to besiege the world, and indiscriminately devote its inhabitants to the sword.

(10) Like Egypt's sons would worship cows,

Though we do not expect the recurrence of such an instance of credulity, still we know of no obstacle that will certainly prevent

Should some great sage in whom they trust,
 Affirm the practice to be just,
 Indeed, there's ample scope, as yet,
 For rogues to exercise their wit ; 210
 Impostors, in this age of light,
 Who prostrate ev'ry civil right,
 And speculate on public trust,
 By mere credulity are nurs'd.
 'Tis clear, a complicated crowd, 245
 With no peculiar gifts endow'd,
 (Because they censure kings severely,
 Profess to love the people dearly ;
 Arrange in caucusses and prints,
 A list of patriotic hints ; 250
 And deign by reason's genial ray,
 T' expose the gull traps of the day)
 Are view'd on either side the ocean,
 As Sages, worthy of promotion ;
 And those are thought to shun the light, 255
 Who doubt their rectitude, or sleight

Of late, when this imposing clan
 Had fix'd their mercenary plan ;
 And by their clamor, and sedition,

it. Events as strange have frequently taken place ; and such may possibly transpire again under circumstances apparently similar. The ancient Egyptians were versed in the arts of civilized life, and enjoyed the benefits of reason in common with the rest of mankind ; of course, since the divinity of a cow is not a rational doctrine, it could never have gained credence among them only by a blind confidence in some prominent character who propagated it solely for his interest and advantage.

Excited popular suspicion ; 260
 A cred'ulous inoffensive train,
 This side the oriental main,
 Believ'd with terror and dismay,
 That something dreadful was to pay.
 That those, advanc'd to public heights, 265
 Were smuggling all their dearest rights ;
 That though, of liberty possess'd,
 They'd soon be barb'rously oppress ;
 And stript of all their native glories,
 By vile confederated tories : 270
 That these political deceivers
 Were striving, like a pack of beavers,
 To gnaw the trunk of freedom down,
 And rear the standard of a crown ;
 That if not check'd in their career, 275
 The commonwealth had grounds to fear ;
 For pretexts to encourage trade,
 A thousand galleys would be made ;
 And all the good industrious freemen
 Be prest on board to serve as seamen : 280
 That then, by some sublime invention,
 Conceal'd from vulgar apprehension,
 Those characters of favor'd note,
 After they'd set the mass afloat,
 And in their clutches fairly got 'em 285
 Would sink the cargo to the bottom ;
 And then, by governmental theft,
 Engross the treasure which they left.

Besides, these patriots signif'd,
 That could they be with power suppli'd, 290
 They'd govern with so good a grace,
 There'd be no taxing in the case.
 That what the people then would pay
 For their inestimable sway,
 By a wise plan of their adoption, 295
 Would rest on individual option :
 And what no doubt, would better suit us,
 They'd send an embassy to PLUTUS ;
 And make him ratify a league,
 To grant us wealth without fatigue. 300
 In short, this cunning took effect,
 It made the multitude expect,
 That all the future scenes of time,
 (Soon as Republicans could climb
 To power, for which they long had fish'd) 305
 Would be as every body wish'd ;
 And with this animating view,
 The State, its confidence withdrew,
 From men of honor, and discretion,
 And thought they'd smother'd all oppression. 310
 The benefits, the envi'd dow'r
 Of public offices and pow'r,
 To answer patriotic ends,
 They trusted to their dearest friends :
 To those who fail, and mutilate 315
 The constitution of the State :
 Who go, in the republic cause,

Abreast to precedents, and laws ;
 Who leap, in pride's impetuous car,
 O'er ev'ry lust-confining bar ; 320
 And with the pageants of seduction,
 Drive on like JENU to destruction.

All these enormities are done
 In broad day light before the sun ;
 And still, the populace conclude 325
 They're lab'ring for the public good :
 That all the measures they devise,
 Are firm, infallible, and wise :
 That civil, and religious rights,
 Connected to such trusty wights, 330
 As Messrs. J*****n and G*****r,
 Are plac'd beyond the reach of danger.
 Indeed, vast crowds from east to west,
 Believe they're now completely blest ;
 And on the " ides of March" convene, 335
 To celebrate the glorious scene :
 To count the magnanimous deeds,
 (Devout as Papists do their beads)
 Of their " political Messiah,"
 Who lugg'd the nation from the mire ; 340
 And prop'd its liberty so strong,
 That all the mercenary throng,
 Of priests and tories who abet it,
 Can have no chance to upset it.

'The projects of a subtle kind, 345
 Which thus has made the public mind
 Believe that freedom cannot fail,
 Reminds us of the following tale.
 An eastern nobleman, 'twas said,
 Took a strange notion in his head, 350
 That a rude Cobler, while he slept,
 Had slyly in his bowels crept;
 Nor could the persevering labors,
 Of friends, of relatives, and neighbors,
 With all the force of reason join'd, 355
 Dispel the phantom from his mind:
 At last, when all their care prov'd vain,
 One of the Esculapian train,
 Inform'd him with a serious look,
 A dose of *jallap* must be took; 360
 Of course the potion he applies,
 Then plac'd a cobbler in disguise,
 Who, when the dose began to gore him,
 Fell flat upon his face before him;
 Then rose, as soon as time was lent him, 365
 And flew as if a cannon sent him.
 "He's out," the doctor did resume,
 "Did you not see him quit the room?
 You here may have a slight discerning,
 Of what can be atchiev'd by learning. 370
 Had not you to my art appeal'd,
 Your fate had presently been seal'd:
This knave, your body to inherit,

E'er long had crowded out your spirit ;
 Nor had you skill, or penetration, 375
 To stop the barb'rous innovation."

This to the patient's taste was couth ;
 He swallow'd ev'ry word for truth :
 His eyes precluded ev'ry doubt,
 He knew he'd puk'd the cobbler out ; 380
 Which knowledge prov'd a sov'reign balm,
 It made his troubled spirit calm ;
 And shew'd his trunk, (which in his eyes,
 Had swell'd to a prodigious size)
 As much in proper shape, and stature, 385
 As though there'd nothing been the matter.

DEMOCRATS,

ARE men of an honest Republican cast,
Who've warr'd with oppressors for thirty years past.
Their name is derived from a Greek legislator,
Who cull'd out a creed from the volume of Nature ;
Which taught the extinction of rank and degree, 5
That men of all climates were equal and free ;
And that all combin'd in a national cause,
Had absolute right to dictate their laws.

These men, by their skill and political lore,
Are noted from all that have flourish'd before. 10
The artisans taught in their popular school,
Are all finish'd Statesmen ; they know how to rule.
The fame they've acquir'd, (if we credit their story)
In trundling our state to the summit of glory,
The best connoisseurs of the age must allow, 15
Has rifled the meed from LYCURGUS's brow.

*We find, when our late revolution began,
This party were all honest whigs, to a man.*

There then were no other, our foes to abhor,
 They fir'd all the guns in the time of the war. 24
 When GEORGE, King of England, took into his head,
 To fight us (free subjects) with powder and lead,
 Their valor alone was the fortunate hit,
 Which taught his proud forces a lesson of wit,
 And made both himself and his parasites own, 25
 They'd better been easy, and let us alone.

'Tis true, as the public at large must allow,
 That all the old soldiers are Democrats now. (11)
 That men who thus baffled encroachments so great,
 Are those who now succor the rights of the state: 30
 That they, for our freedom, from that time to this,
 Have fought with old tories, and tyrants, and priests;
 A junto, which privately strive and abet,
 To saddle their country with taxes and debt;
 On purpose (if fame is a faithful assenter) 35
 To cheat good Republicans out of their charter.

(11) That all the old soldiers are Democrats now.

This is not merely conjecture. Those individuals who now bear the name of Democrats are distinguished by the scars they received in the late revolution; of course, we may safely determine, that this redoubtable phalanx is composed entirely of old soldiers, who have once fought for their freedom, and are still anxious to defend it. On the other hand, the Federalists are destitute of these indelible marks; which proves that they never came within gun shot of the theatre of war; consequently, they can have no share in the glory, which attended its success; and have as much cause to bemoan their fate, as the matrons of Greece had, when their sons in battle were unfortunately deprived of the honor of being wounded, or slain by their enemies. This doctrine must be orthodox, because a majority of the people believe it.

Of course, (if one half of their statements are true :
 They've sav'd us from death, in a national view ;
 The fortress of power, where those enemies hi'd,
 To prop their ambition, and shelter their pride, 40
 When freedom's grand army had compass'd it round,
 Fell headlong, like Jericho's walls to the ground.
 Our country was rescu'd by clipping their wings ;
 They secretly meant to be nobles and kings ;
 They long were employ'd, (though the charge they
 disown) 45
 In hewing out timber to build them a throne ;
 And had not these argusses ey'd their career,
 The State had been ruin'd in less than a year.
 Ere this, some usurper, like WILLIAM the first,
 To ward off resentment, and public disgust, 50
 Had straightway, on gaining his ambitious ends,
 Divided our landed estate to his friends ;
 And by special favor, and curst feudal laws,
 Attach'd all the jockies of state to his cause :
 Till wealth, which from toil, and diligence grew, 55
 Had all been pil'd up in the hands of a few :
 Till numberless wretches, to postpone their fate,
 Had crouch'd for their food at the board of the great ;
 And poor " mouth of labor" endur'd the sad luck,
 To work a whole day for a sheep's head and pluck. 60

We then, to the wisdom these sages employ,
Ascribe all the bliss which our subjects enjoy.
That this is a country where liberty reigns,

That no lords and nobles are forging our chains ;
 That men of all orders, all ranks and degrees, 65
 Respecting religion, may think as they please :
 That faith is not hedg'd by a secular dyke ;
 That laws treat the christian and deist alike ;
 That none, for their conduct, or conscience's sake,
 Have yet been beheaded, or burnt at the stake ; 70
 That symptoms of *terror* have so far relax'd,
 That sunshine, and showers will never be tax'd ;
 That wise institutions defend and secure,
 The lives, and the limbs, and the lungs of the poor.
 In short, that the building of navies and castles, 75
 Has not yet reduc'd us to bankrupts and vassals ;
 And sold the whole nation to pay the demand,
 Is all because Democrats govern the land. (12)

Their chief, who has had the good fortune of late,
 To rise to the highest department of state, 80
 And whose brilliant actions the world so admire,
 In truth is the nations political sire.
 Though little is said of his martial exploits, (13)

(12) Is all because Democrats govern the land.

What a fine thing it is to have a refuge in the sanctuary of popularity. We Democrats, who are in this happy situation, can defend ourselves from censure ; and arrogate all the virtues and improvements in society to our influence by the mere breath of assertion ; without even the color of reason or truth to support it.

(13) Though little is said of his martial exploits,

We reluctantly agree with a writer in the " Virginia Enquirer," that this conspicuous character is not possess of every qualification. We cannot expect from him " those brilliant feats of

He still wrote a book upon national rights ;
 And then to make error, and tyranny fly, 85
 Compos'd a fine speech for the fourth of July : (14)
 Which splendid achievements more wonder inspire,
 Than those which demolish'd the city of Tyre ;

chivalry, which distinguish some men in the active scenes of life." He "is neither a *THRASO* nor *BONAPARTE*:" consequently, the sword is not the weapon with which he could (if disposed) do the most harm. Like *DAVID*, he has had no opportunity to prove it : But substitute the quill in its stead ; let reason be his helmet, and philosophy his field ; then, the enemies of freedom have occasion to tremble. In this formidable attitude, his name is a host, his eloquence irresistible, and his arguments more terrible than an army with banners. His soul is an inviolable sanctuary, in which the political rights of mankind are deposited ; and as long as it remains on earth, there will be no need of floating batteries, torpedoes nor gun-boats to defend them.

(14) Compos'd a fine speech for the fourth of July :

"The very declaration of our independence," (says a writer in the "*Pittsfield Sun*," June 4th, 1808) "owes its origin to his talents, his patriotism, and his virtue." Indeed, among the many actions which adorn the life of this illustrious hero, there is no one more justly celebrated. Nature, at the time he achieved this exploit, had furnished no other person with abilities adequate to such a vast undertaking. Our civil horizon was beclouded with the mists of ignorance and error ; the people were uninformed respecting their rights ; and the policy of England was industriously employed in reducing them to a state of perpetual servitude. The wealth which our country possessed was at stake : There was no other character whose talents were conspicuous ; no one even versed in the "horn-book" of science ; no one who could have penned a declaration in language adapted to express his meaning ; of course there could have been no fighting, no resisting oppressors till their yoke had been thoroughly fastened on our necks : And had the dawn of this philosopher's existence been postponed only a dozen or twenty years longer, our prospects of happiness must have been annihilated forever ; and our country, by the deplorable event, plunged in the gulph of political despair. But our stars prevented the baleful catastrophe. He eventually came into the world at that critical period, and intelligibly informed the nations that America was free, and independent. A task of such magnitude could not have been performed by an ordinary capacity. It is a specimen of political ingenuity, which has never been equalled on the theatre of the world ; a work of

And when he has pass'd through death's dreary portals,

Will place him the first on the scroll of immortals. 90

Indeed he may chance, (since men worship his name,

And crown all his actions with garlands of fame,

And in his high praises are wasting their breath)

To dodge the implacable archers of death.

There's ground to believe from his wonderful dint, 95

From those two productions that sparkle in print;

And other illustrious strokes of his pen,

He's free from the gross imperfections of men.

The traits he has shewn of a wise legislator,

His aptness to spy out the secrets of Nature, 100

The deep anatomical skill he's exprest,

In scanning the puppies, and frogs of the west,

The ardent, impartial, and tender affection

He feels for the ladies of ev'ry complexion,

In our age of reason, are tokens enough 105

To prove him not made of corruptible stuff,

In short, we imagine this civil protector

Is one of those beings who banquet on *Nectar* ;

And, as we conceive from his proneness to love,

The real descendant of VENUS and JOVE : 110

That he was sent down to these regions below,

supererrogation which not only atones for his past irregularities, but entitles him to universal indulgence for the future. And those who have been so daring as to besiege his popularity, must be inexpressibly mortified to find that that performance has not only made it invulnerable, but that all the heroes and statesmen of the world, (BONAPARTE excepted) cannot furnish an equal degree of merit to place in competition.

To free a sad race from the vortex of woe;

To usher an era of social repose;

To turn all the swords into plowshares and hoes:

From tyrants and taxes, the world to release, 118

And crown these last ages with freedom and peace.

When all is completed for which he came hither,

Perchance his vast soul, and his body together,

Like those of Mahomet, his mission to seal,

Will soar up on high in a casket of steel. 120

DUELS.

IN States which adhere to the servile opinion,
That kings are entitled to pow'r and dominion,
'Twould seem, that it scarce with good policy suits,
To suffer these noble, these *genteel* disputes ;
For there, all the subjects, from courtier to clown, 5
Are thought to be dowries entail'd to the crown ;
The use they're peculiarly qualified for,
Is to drive on the lucrative business of war :
Of course, when a monarch extends his domain,
Though half of his soldiers in battle are slain, 10
Yet barter their lives at a valuable rate,
By turning live stock into real estate.

But in this republican country of ours,
Where none are the vassals of privileg'd powers,
Where there's no tyrannical superintendant, 15
Where people are freemen, and all independent,
We view it in no way pernicious or cruel,
If gentlemen hazard their lives in a *duel*.
Pray, where is the mischief, when rightly survey'd,

For one who belongs to life's uppermost grade, 20
 When charg'd with committing an infamous action,
 To pawn down his life to obtain satisfaction?
 If he from whose lips the reflection is thrown,
 Accepts the proposal, the job is his own :
 If he, after being thus formally dar'd, 25
 Insists on the justice of what he declar'd,
 And gives his opponent a chance to resent it,
 Why call in the aid of the law to prevent it?
 The life which he pawns is a grant to his soul,
 Bequeath'd antecedent to civil control, 30
 Which he from the fiat of destiny seizes,
 Of course he may risk it whenever he pleases.
 If fate, the controller of minds so high mettled,
 Decrees he must lose it, the matter is settled.
 Instead of expressing base marks of contrition, 35
 He valiantly yields to the genteel decision ;
 Evades the foul stigma that fear had incurr'd,
 And martyr-like, falls at the shrine of his word.
 His rival, whose feelings so deeply he wounded,
 Whose worth he traduc'd, whose hopes he con-
 founded, 40
 Whose honor, and credit he prick'd *to the bone*,
 Does right in demanding his life to atone.
 'Tis not an enormous, or cruel exaction ;
 No cession beside could afford satisfaction ;
 This just makes a plaster as large as the sore, 45
It scrubs up his honor as bright as before ;
His delicate feelings it cures of their pain,

And all without burd'ning the public a *grain*.
Indeed, let the consequence be as it will,
There's nought that's productive of national ill. 4
Suppose both the gentlemen fall on the spot,
Why then they'd the exit that fell to their lot:
They knew the whole tragedy e'er it was acted,
And why need spectators *run raving distracted*?
What grounds for the zeal which society shows, 4
In meddling so much in the matters of those,
Whose prospects, affections, inducements and cares,
Are scarcely connected with human affairs,
Whose souls, with superlative dignity crown'd,
Are by no rude ties of society bound. 6
Who, spite of the statutes that states may provide,
Make honor their pole-star, their motto, and guide,
Chastise all who venture its worth to degrade,
Nor thank legislators, or courts for their aid.

'Twere well to reflect that the whole of mankind, 6
Have all some peculiar endowment of mind;
For which, notwithstanding their vices, and flaws,
They claim a degree of esteem and applause.
The prodigal values his free disposition;
The miser, his art to improve his condition; 7
The prude doats on beauty, the bully on *grit*,
The blackguard, the rake, and the jockey on wit;
The doctor relies on his medical science;
The lawyer on picking the bones of his clients;
'The bard on his prospects of future renown; 7

The priest on his mitre ; the king on his crown ;
 And he, who the badge of a gentleman wears,
 Makes *honor* the first and the last of his cares.
 While all these descriptions of persons beside,
 With divers subordinate gifts are suppli'd, 80
 Which serve, with the other to gain them ascendance,
 This fortress of honor is all his dependence.
 To him it is dearer than parent or wife,
 From this he extracts all the nurture of life,
 'Tis food to his body, a god to his mind, 85
 The object on which all his hopes are reclin'd ;
 And when it is wounded too deep to be heal'd,
 He's undone completely, his fortune is seal'd ;
 There's no other anchor on which he can lean,
 His life is made wretched, his character mean ; 90
 His boasted importance becomes a dead letter,
 The sooner he ends his existence, the better.
 Whereas, view his case in the opposite light,
 So long as no rival intrudes on his right,
 So long as his honor escapes profanation, 95
 He's in a most happy, and blest situation.
 He then, while affecting all meanness to scorn,
 Can be a base coward as ever was born,
 Can blast a fair name, with a groundless remark,
 Can pilfer the life of a foe in the dark, 100
 Can belch out an oath, as *cases* may press,
 Can revel with women and wine to excess ;
 In short, he can perpetrate all that is vile,
 And still have his *honor* absolve him from guile.

Admiring spectators, who round him are plac'd, 105
 Conclude, since he feigns such an elegant taste,
 And values his *honor* at such a high rate,
 That he is possess'd of a genius too great,
 And senses too fine, and exquisitely nice,
 To dabble and riot in meanness and vice. 110
 Of course, since the public thus make him their pander,
 The wretch who can wantonly propagate slander, (15)
 And thus make his feelings inhumanly smart,
 Must have a most vile and detestable heart.
 The person thus injur'd may justly abhor him; 115
 To hang up in gibbets is good enough for him :
 The insult he offers, (if genteelly bred)
 Must draw vengeance down on his impudent head.
 This deed, when it's canvass'd without and within,
 Is next in degree to an infinite sin. 120
 Those signs of compunction, those hearty concessions,
 That soften resentment with other professions,
 Avail not a straw with a spirit so brave,
 There's nought but the blood of the arrogant knave,
 Who thus soil'd his honor with base implication, 125
 Can furnish an adequate propitiation.

(15) The wretch who can wantonly propagate slander,

Nor is *slander* the only weapon by which the feelings of gentlemen can be hurt. Instances can be produced, where the cause of honor has been asserted, and life placed in complete jeopardy, merely for declining to kiss an African lady, or procuring the death of a favorite dog. Fine spirits are touched with "fine issues," and the most minute offence, by their inconceivable delicacy, is aggravated into an insult that demands the most prompt and sanguinary resentment.

Beside, where a duel thus terminates strife,
 A genteel demeanor is shewn to the life :
 To cure wounded honor by such a proceeding,
 Is one incontestible mark of good breeding : 130
 A *gentleman*, when he has cause to resist,
 Is not a mean *bully* who fights with his *fist* ;
 He ne'er like a hen-hearted lover repines,
 Nor pelts his opponent with law suits and fines,
 Nor does he, (unless he denies what he claims) 135
 Call him *villain ! d——d rascal !* and such vulgar
 To such low resentment, such pigmy defence, [names.
 The *thorough-bred* gentleman makes no pretence.
 Whenever his honor is dubb'd with disgrace,
 Instead of resorting to methods so base, 145
 He gives his defamer a *complaisant* call,
 To prove his assertions with powder and ball.
 This challenge is ample ; a *genteel* offender,
 Directed by feelings exquisitely tender,
 When warn'd so *politely* to yield up the ghost, 145
 Without writ, or sheriff will hie to his post.
 Though conscience and reason deny their assent,
 Though friends and connections his rashness lament,
 And though his damnation is scal'd by the plan,
 He will have the honor to die like a man. 150
 He will, when thus summon'd, to terminate strife,
 Courageously yield up his title to life ;
 Or else a bright sample of dignity show,
 By *genteelly* pillaging that of his foe.
 Nor should it once be by a statute enjoin'd, 155

That gentlemen, who are the cream of mankind,
 Might not thus expose their *refinement* and *taste*,
 In what a sad posture the world would be plac'd !
 By such a dire measure, this notable few,
 Whose deeds, both of merit, and infamy too, 160
 Upon the broad basis of *honor* are grounded,
 Would with a *low rabble* be mix'd and confounded :
 Each grace would then dwindle, and die in its socket,
 The science of fencing be struck from the docket,
 True greatness be strip'd of its genteelest robe, 165
 And *civilization* abandon the globe.

But this, thro' good fortune is not *our* condition,
 Society stands in a better position ; [worth, (16)
 This test, which discriminates meanness from
 Which makes a distinction 'twixt high and low
 birth, 170

(16) This test which discriminates meanness from worth,

We would not insinuate by this, that none have possess a principle of honor but such as have fought in this eligible manner.—Honor is congenial to true dignity: It is peculiar to elevated minds in every climate, and age, and has been exhibited by eminent persons long before the use of arms and ammunition were discovered. HAMAN the Agagite was actuated and inspired by this most noble sentiment. Although he shared the confidence of his king, and was the first subordinate ruler in the Persian state, yet his honor could not brook the indifference of one humble individual: MORDICAI bowed not, nor did him reverence; of course, his sensibility is touched, resentment kindles in his breast, a gallows is straightway erected, and the offender must be hung to expiate the indignity. The inexorable passion for redress which HAMAN expressed on this occasion, evinces that his mind was sublimated above the ordinary level of the vulgar, and that his ideas of honor corresponded exactly with those which constitute a superfine gentleman at the present day. But this is not the only example of honor that history records. ALEXANDER was animated by the same refined and invigorating principle. When

And points out fit objects for public applause,
 Is not yet discarded by custom or laws.
 This mode of avenging by pistol and sword,
 Still proves there are persons who value their word.
 It shews (since repair'd to, so oft in our land) 175
 That there is a chosen superlative band,
 Engag'd in life's giddy fantastical scene,
 Who cannot be shackled with popular spleen ;
 Who have a perception too quick and too great,
 To level their practice to vulgar conceit ; 180
 Whose souls to politeness and dignity prone,
 Are bound by the ties of their honor alone :
 And hence, in adjusting their feuds and debates,
 Submit to no verdict but that of the fates.

crown (which had unfortunately fell over board) was preserved by one of his subjects, who placed it on his head because he could not conveniently swim with it in his hand ; the monarch to reward his loyalty ordered a permanent support for each of his family ; and then had the honor to declare that " no head must remain on, which had worn the crown of ALEXANDER." The truth was, that this casual prostitution of his crown to a vulgar use, was a palpable outrage on the dignity of his character ; and had he suffered it to pass with impunity, his Majesty must have been eclipsed in the eyes of his subjects, and his honor been tarnished with a blot too indelible for even the waters of Lethe to erase from his memory. PHILIP III. of Spain was another who devoutly adhered to all the punctilious injunctions of honor. Having sat one day by the side of a fire till its heat became insupportable, he very justly conceived, that it would be degrading to his dignity to make use of a sufficient degree of strength to remove himself to a more tolerable distance, and thereupon ordered one of his principal officers to do him the service. The officer (who felt for his honor as much as his master did for his) desired him to call on some one whose rank was more congenial to the task he imposed ; upon which he ordered another, and another, and another, who severally declined the ignominious employment ; when, after finding that his authority would not protect him from the rudeness of the heat, he submitted to the misfortune for the sake of his honor, till he contracted an illness which soon made him a martyr to the most exquisite sensibility.

ECONOMY.

THIS phrase, (as examples are daily revealing)
To square, and conform to the popular feeling,
And garnish the civil affairs of our nation,
Has met with a change in its signification.
The Sages, who now are aloft in the state, 3
-What time they arose into office of late,
Declar'd that the sense of economy then,
Was to watch all the conduct of prominent men ;
To see in the state when a magistrate nigs ;
To shew public favor to none but the whigs ; 10
To place no more trust in the sage than the churl,
To keep ev'ry office of state in a whirl ;
To have no one's conscience, or property wrung,
To lay no restraint on the pen, or the tongue ;
To hazard no lives on the face of the deep, 15
And have all the charges of government cheap.

But if we have not been instructed amiss,
It now means a policy diff'rent from this.
And first, 'tis observ'd, as to watching the state,

That this was a practice incumbent of late : 20
Our land was then govern'd by tyrants at heart,
Who grudg'd us our freedom, our national chart :
And furnish'd such grounds for suspicion and doubt,
As made it our duty to keep a look out.
But since the reverse of all this is the case, 25
Since those who now rule us are subjects of grace,
Are free from all low, and dishonorable tricks,
Have motives as pure as the waters of Styx ;
The flock is their object, instead of the fleece ;
They gorge the whole country with plenty and 30
peace :

In fact, since we find by their vigilant strife,
They've brow-beat those nations who threat'ned our
Made England do penance for being so rash ; [life ;
Affrighted the Corsican Chief with our cash ;
With gold fill'd our treasury that lies unapp'd ; 35
And bought a large farm for the nation beside :

Economy now, as the circumstance stands,
Is trusting our fortunes, and lives in their hands ;
Nor harbor a thought so ungrateful and base,
As doubting their honesty, wisdom or grace. 40
Indeed, each good judge of the case must allow,
'Tis not only highly impolitic now,
But more than all that, 'tis an impudent thing,
T' imagine Republicans wish for a King : (17)
To think they'd conspire, after all they've profest, 45
To pluck the dear people to feather their nest ;

Or prove so abandon'd, so subject to err,
 As breaking the trust which the public confer :
 And those who indulge apprehensions like these,
 (The public may call us their pimps if they please) 80
 Not only to reason and nature are deaf,
 But border on heresy in their belief,

For placing true whigs at each post in the nation,
 Preserving in office a ceaseless rotation,
 And granting its favors promiscuous to all, 55
 Our republic has now, no particular call.
 'Tis true, when our rights by the tories were penn'd,
 Such doctrines produc'd the most valuable end ;

(17) T^e imagine Republicans wish for a King.

Here (although out of its place) we deem it necessary to give a brief definition of the word "Republican" in order that the reader may not mistake our meaning. It is notorious that there are several political parties in America, who exclusively claim this insinuating appellation. We frequently hear of Washington Republicans, of Federal Republicans, of genuine Republicans, and of good Republicans. Between the two last, there is no essential variation. They are distinguished by one notable virtue, which no ordinary temptation is sufficient to conquer. They are inflexible patriots. The good of their country is their unchangeable object ; and to promote it, they sacrifice every secular consideration. They have no vanity nor political ambition. They court office and emolument, only as necessary auxiliaries to benefit the people ; and when obtained, they invariably improve them to that disinterested purpose. There is no other class of our citizens who are thoroughly qualified for political distinction : They are the only persons whose integrity can be trusted ; who take no advantage of the confidence of their constituents ; who are the voluntary servants, nay, slaves of the republic ; and who expect, and receive no reward but the adventitious gratuities of the people who compose it. In their view, extortion, (instead of money) is the "accursed thing," the root of all moral and political evil ; and it is owing entirely to their benevolent interposition that our country has not been ruined by its pernicious effects. For, state the matter fairly, ADAMS, and his party had got this engine of destruction so rapidly in motion, that our destiny must

They serv'd to encourage an ambitious spirit,
 To tarnish the lustre of talents and merit, 60
 To break down the fortress of popular trust,
 And feed the grand passions of envy and lust.
 But since the bright struggles of freedom are past,
 The dye of our national fortune is cast ;
 The danger is over ; and now 'tis our plan, 65
 To pay off the leaders who headed the van :
 To choose the great Sage, (who in popular story,
 Has water'd our land with a deluge of glory)
 Because he's so valiant, so pious, (18) and clever,
 To rule over us, and our children forever : 70

been sealed before another Presidential term could possibly have expired. The ark of our freedom at that time, was in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the uncircumcised. Those political reprobates called Federalists, had they not been interrupted, would have converted our free born citizens into hewers of wood, and drawers of water. The very name of Republicanism would have been completely erased. PAINE'S "Rights of Man," and "Age of Reason" would have been circumscribed as the Bible was in the fourth century, and the people of course have perished for lack of vision. The unity of the States would have been dissolved ; and ther respective governments consolidated into the Aristocratical system of feudal encroachment : The abettors of such a deplorable change, in a book somewhat like dooms-day book, would have been immortalized to the latest posterity. Private property would all have been guaranteed to the panders of power, and the whole country cut up into about one hundred and fifty perpetual entailments. Places and perquisites would have been multiplied in abundance ; extortion supplied the place of benevolence ; the public been goaded with useless expense ; and the poor inevitably have stuck by the way. All this tide of calamity we have narrowly escaped, through the indefatigable zeal of those whom the people and themselves denominate good and genuine Republicans : By those who are eternal enemies to all hereditary establishments : who abhor high salaries, privileged orders, and official partiality ; and who of late have condescended to govern from no other motive but to barricade the public against the overbearing influence of such tyrannical institutions. Surely such immaculate Republicans cannot be guilty of wishing for a King ; and it must be next to blasphemy to indulge the suspicion,

To elevate none to subordinate note,
 Who'll not give our Leader their friendship and vote,
 Or broach the opinion, absurd and pedantic,
 There e'er was his equal this side the atlantic.
 Indeed, equal merit, rotation in office, 75
 Are maxims scarce us'd unless by a novice.
 The persons, now gear'd in republican traces,
 Are all of them willing to keep in their places ;
 And Freemen, who know of their wonderful dealings,
 Encourage such humane, such delicate feelings : 80
 Of course, those old dogmas have lost all their charms,
 All pow'r is now leas'd on republican terms :

(18) Because he's so valiant, so pious, and clever,

We cannot fully agree with the prevalent opinion, that this distinguished philosopher has maintained a clergyman for years, barely on the account of his friendship for christianity. It does not appear, that a mind so enlighten'd as his, could be influenced in the least degree by a motive so contracted. From his expression to MAZZEI "that an old decayed meeting house was good enough for the Author of our holy religion;" it is by no means likely that he would grant a permanent support to one who propagated it, from no other view than to be for his own edification.—No, this could not have been his ultimate end; a more noble inducement actuated his mind. His bowels yearned over a drooping republic. He saw the rights of the people afloat; the ark of their freedom in imminent danger; a faithless and unskilful pilot at helm; and himself only qualified to arrest its impetuous drift to destruction. In this critical situation, it was indispensably necessary to decoy the people into those measures on which their deliverance inevitably depended. This could have been effected in no better way than by conforming as he did to the predominating sentiment. In so doing, he broke down the wall of religious prejudice, which divided him from the people, procured their unshaken confidence in his integrity, and with it a sufficient degree of authority to save them from destruction, according to his wishes. This, we have not the least doubt, was his primary object in being so extremely civil to an ambassador of CHRIST. It has succeeded, and the dear people, by mistaking his hypocrisy for genuine christianity, have happily blundered out of the road to ruin, into that which leads to the highest prosperity.

No candidate now need be tory or whig,
 If he dances well the republican jig ;
 And knows how to bow with profound admiration, 85
 Before the great head of our administration ;
 If he with a lib'ral, republican soul,
 Can wish the French Monarch unbounded control,
 That " legions of honor " our coast might invade,
 Arrest the base business of commerce and trade, 90
 Extort from our merchants the treasures they hoard,
 And trim all their jackets with pillage and sword,
 If such can be found at this critical hour,
 Let them be entrusted with office and pow'r ;
 Then none can the rights of the people assail, 95
 'Tis modern economy on a broad scale.

Near ten years ago, 'twas a plausible plea,
 To let ev'ry man in his conscience be free :
 Which caution, since needed, was prudent at least,
 Restrictions on sentiment daily increas'd ; (19) 100
 And most of the people were taught to believe,
 That faith must be pinn'd to some clergyman's sleeve.
 And thus, to escape such inhuman control,

(19) Restrictions on sentiment daily increas'd ;

It cannot but be recollected, how our country, under the former administration, came within a hair's breadth of having religion established by law. How property and polls were taxed, to support some one of a dozen, or twenty ecclesiastical orders. How horse-jockies, and inn-keepers were compelled to lie upon their oars on Sunday : And how the main body of the people were obliged to relax from their diligence, and devote a seventh part of their time to the concerns of futurity. All these barbarous innovations, from their recent transpiration, must be fresh in the memory of every one.

'Twas wise to bail conscience awhile from its goal ;
That those, who discarded a national test, 105
Might have a fair chance to enlighten the rest.
This end has succeeded ; the land now has light :
The vet'rans of freedom have wheel'd to the right :
And therefore on conscience there needs some intrusion,

For fear they'll wheel back to the field of delusion. 110
So now, when a personage fairly is tri'd,
And found not to be on the prevalent side,
If he but dissents from the popular creed, (20)
His mind not enchain'd by the factions that lead,
With morals quite free from the stains of the age, 115
And lacks the nice scruples, and doubts of the sage,
In short if the credulous being supposes,
That men ever liv'd, such as SAMPSON or MOSES,
Or that a Redeemer in Bethlehem was born,

(20) If he but dissents from the popular creed,

This creed is composed of the following articles. 1st, That the voice of the people is the voice of GOD. 2nd, That a good end sanctifies the vilest means. 3d, That all restraint is incompatible with freedom. 4th, That regal authority cannot be legitimate. 5th, That NAPOLEON 1st. is a good Republican. 6th, That Mr. JEFFERSON is the guardian of liberty. 7th, That his views are immaculate, and his judgment infallible. 8th, That all sin consists in a want of conformity to his administration. Though there is a seeming disagreement in these articles of political faith, yet this can be censured only on the ground that all human institutions must unavoidably be tinged with a degree of imperfection. This creed is the production of an illuminated age. Of course it must be the best that has ever been promulgated. At any rate, it is too popular to be controverted with impunity, and those who have the audacity to do it, must do it at their peril. The gallows and guillotine are pointed at, to admonish them both of the irremediable and duty ; and if they persist in their groundless scrupulosity, they may yet lament their folly, when it is too late to avert its deplorable consequences.

Economy teaches to laugh him to scorn : (21) 120
 To torture his feelings with pointed neglect,
 To shew him no tokens of public respect,
 And have all the shafts of destruction unfurl'd,
 To brow-beat his conscience and creed from the world.

Beside, at that time it was furthermore plead, 125
 Since Nature had fasten'd the tongue in the head,
 Since paper and press, (the presumption was great)
 Belong'd to their owners, and not to the state,
 That freemen, in justice without being teaz'd,
 Might use them to whatever purpose they pleas'd, 130
 And hence, that it furnish'd just ground for complaint,
 To have them subjected to legal restraint.
 This argument weigh'd at that perilous hour,
 'The people were jealous of losing their pow'r :
 Their foes, at that juncture, were openly trying, 135
 To break up the laudable practice of lying ;
 And thus, to demolish the principal fort,
 On which good Republicans lean'd for support.
 Indeed, those usurpers imbib'd from their youth,

(21) Economy teaches to laugh him to scorn :

It is surprising to think how fast society has improved, since the pure unadulterated principles of Democracy have prevailed. The taste of the age has rapidly refined ; the criterion of merit is reversed ; and popular odium, which once goaded the friends of liberty, now recoils on the feelings, and character of its enemies. It was once highly criminal to doubt the authority of revelation, the existence of a Saviour, or the certainty of a just and final retribution. But our situation in this respect, has happily improved, *prejudice has subsided, the voice of reason is heard, its mandates obeyed ; and the consequence is, that those who now embrace such absurdities, are deprived of the ordinary esteem of society, and treated with a noble philosophical contempt.*

A strong predilection for justice and truth ; 140
And tri'd ev'ry effort (their actions aver it)
To join public honor with personal merit :
By which, had not falshood confounded their scheme,
They'd shortly made sure of the people's esteem ;
A thing, which, if means are connected with ends, 145
Had blighted the hopes of their genuine friends ;
And frustrated all their benevolent plans,
By swindling the power of the state from their hands.

But since our political fortune has wheel'd,
Since injur'd humanity now has a shield, 150
Since tories are out, and Republicans in,
A lie is not deem'd such a horrible sin.
That pow'r, which had made it a symptom of treason,
Has yielded at last to the empire of reason.
Delusion and falshood, (which Fed'ralists spite) 155
Are now the main guards of political right.
These agents of PLUTO, ('tis just to remark)
By leading the people who grope in the dark,
By screening their rulers from just allegations,
By glossing their measures with high commendations, 160
And paving the way, so that none can succeed 'em,
Perform a grand task in the vineyard of freedom.
'Tis clear as the sun that produces the day,
That nations control'd in the popular way,
Will soon grow despotic, and change into realms, 165
Unless good Republicans sit at their helms :

And since (as the instance will plainly declare)
 Such rulers have luckily fell to our share,
 'Twill prove of the highest advantage, no doubt,
 To keep them in office, till death calls them out. 170
 This could not be done, it is humbly conceiv'd,
 Were facts which respect them expos'd and believ'd.
 Was truth now convey'd in our popular news,
 The state might misconstrue their innocent views :
 The dear sov'reign people might drink in a notion, 175
 That they were unworthy of pow'r and promotion ;
 And thus have their useful employment suspended,
 Before they had finish'd the good thing intended.
 Indeed, were our presses confin'd to the truth,
 This infant republic would die in its youth : 180
 Were printers forbid, when our magistrates swerve,
 To wipe off the scandal they justly deserve,
 And guard their dear persons from public caprice,
 Our title to freedom and glory would cease :
 Our country which leans on their skill and profes-
 sion, 185
 Would be re-immur'd in the gulph of oppression ;
 And freemen, scarce sav'd by their pious endeavor,
 Would knuckle to tories and tyrants forever.

'Twas wisely contriv'd by this politic band,
 To keep off from water, and stick to the land. 190
 This likewise was right in the highest degree :
 Dame fortune had scowl'd on our efforts at sea :
 Our subjects, possess'd of an undue ambition,

Had rang'd Neptune's empire without his permission ;
 And, as the stern fiat of fate did decide, 195
 Were scourg'd for their rashness, presumption and
 pride.

Full oft, when a clear, though unfortunate day,
 Had suffer'd our sailors to get under way,
 In spite of the honor attach'd to their flag,
 The wind would belch out from EOLUS's keg: 200
 Fierce storms, with a palpable air of disdain,
 Attended with thunder, and lightning, and rain,
 Against these intruders would bend all their force,
 And chase them a thousand miles out of their course.
 Nor yet was this all ; after leaving our borders, 205
 Our wealth had been plunder'd by British marauders.
 These maritime ruffians, which nations then dreaded,
 The ships of our merchants had frequently headed ;
 And then by a siege that no treaty could hinder,
 Inhumanly forc'd them to strike, and surrender. 210
 From whence, 'tis apparent to reason and sense,
 That shipping ne'er paid us for half its expense ;
 And well might this class who our country would tutor,
 Have sought to prevent such a curse for the future.

But now they've occasion to alter their minds: 215
 The masculine strength of the British declines :
 A league with the wind and the waves has been plann'd,
 And we are as safe on the sea, as the land.
 Since now, we've no fear of a maritime whipping,
 Economy dictates to furnish more shipping: 220

To have about six, or eight hundred, at least,
 Of merchants, and brokers who trade to the east,
 Each build a respectable privateer frigate,
 Then be at the trouble to man it, and rig it;
 And after this bus'ness they fairly compete, 225
 Just launch out and catch ev'ry vessel they meet.
 When this is effected what wealth must accrue!
 Suppose once for instance, a gun-boat or two,
 With F*****'s infernal torpedo to join 'em,
 They'll take all the British, and kill or confine 'em. 230
 So soon as these pirates advance within call,
 Instead of expending their powder and ball,
 They'll find to their sorrow they've ventur'd too near,
 And yield up their vessel and cargo for fear.
 Or should the rash crew, while our fleet was in sight, 235
 Provokingly stick to their maritime right,
 Should gun-boats, while driving destruction before 'em,
 (Instead of inclining the fools to deplore 'em)
 But serve to divert them, and make them more jolly,
 Torpedoes will teach them their rashness and folly : 240
 Unless they knock under as quick as they ought to,
 These engines conceal'd from their view under water,
 In spite of that prowess on which they've long reck'ned,
 Will blow them to *tophet* in less than a second ;
 And thus learn the rest of their impudent nation, 245
 To do as we bid 'em without hesitation. (22)

(22) To do as we bid 'em without hesitation.

The following extract from the "National Intelligencer" proves that we have not varied much from the truth in the above representation. "We have seamen enough" says that paper "to equip

Moreover, this wise, and benevolent band,
 When Tories and Fed'ralists govern'd the land,
 Conceiv'd it a flagrant political crime,
 To charge the dear people so much for their time. 250
 And this too, was right ; for that class while in pow'r,
 Were none of them fit to be trusted an hour.
 Each one had a special regard for himself :
 They doated supremely on grandeur, and pelf ;
 And could they but gather their tithes when they laid
 'em, 255
 They car'd not a fig for the people who paid 'em.
 So then, since their hearts were so selfish and vile,
 Rebellion had not been attended with guile :
 They furnish'd occasion for parties and factions,
 We reap'd no advantage from all their transactions ; 260
 And honesty, justice, and policy too,
 Would ne'er have remitted their wages when due.
 Indeed, it would suit our benevolent feelings,
 To make them pay dear for their sinister dealings.
 To have their successors, who know their abuses, 265
 Confiscate their wealth for Republican uses ;
 Then guillotine those who are most in the way,
 And transport the others to Botany Bay.

But thanks to our stars ! they're no longer above us,
 We've now Conservators who cherish and love us ; 270

seven hundred respectable privateers. Supposing that each of these took only four vessels a year, valued at 15,000 dollars, we are presented with an aggregate of forty-two millions of dollars, which exceeds the amount of our annual consumption of foreign goods."

Whose grace is the bulwark in which our sole trust is,
 Who bring our surrounding marauders to justice,
 And deign from the merciless talons of kings,
 To brood us beneath their republican wings.
 Of course, since they rule us so much to our gain, 275
 Economy teaches us not to complain.
 Tho' they charge as much as the Feds for their time,
 The love which they bear us atones for the crime ;
 The kindness and friendship wherewith they all treat us,
 Is proof that they've no disposition to cheat us ; 280
 And since they express such a fund of good will,
 The people in duty are bound to be still.
 'Tis not for our ultimate good, it is thought,
 (Since others would rule us, suppose these did not)
 To state a reward for their service precisely, 285
 They're found upon trial to govern us wisely :
 They meet our republican views to a tittle,
 They do the dear people more good than a little,
 They place their affairs in a better condition,
 They cram the poor *laboring mouth* with provision, 290
 They make ev'ry farmer as rich as a Jew,
 They make land more fertile, and feasible too,
 And what more excites our applause, and our wonder,
 They bring the old tories, the Fed'ralists under :
 They curb their ambition, and make them more hum-
 ble, 295
 Demand what they please, 'twill be treason to grumble.

*So then, since the power of the Fed'als has faul-
 ter'd,*

The sense of economy's thoroughly alter'd.
 This class, by the friends of the people were chid,
 Because they then govern'd the State as they did. 300
 These friends were then outs ; but now since they're
 Can perpetrate all their political sins ; [ins,
 Can load the dear people with burdens as great,
 Can truckle for office and pow'r in the state ;
 Can deal out the fishes and loaves to their minions, 305
 Can persecute freemen who doubt their opinions,
 Can fetter the conscience, the tongue and the press,
 And be good Republicans nevertheless.
 In short, these great Statesmen who rule so discreetly,
 Who guard, and environ our rights so completely, 310
 Conform, in the nature of which they're partakers,
 To th' old elect Lady who govern'd the shakers.
 She made her deluded, and credulous throng,
 Believe that no action of hers could be wrong ;
 That she was as pure as the angels above, 315
 That when she indulged in liquor or love,
 Or harbor'd malevolent passions within,
 Such actions were cleans'd from the nature of sin ;
 And chang'd into virtues of highest desert,
 Because they accru'd from her sanctifi'd heart. 320

FAVOR.

ALTHOUGH it is an obvious case,
That most of all the human race,
In passing through the voyage of life,
Are cumber'd with fatigue and strife ;
Yet there exists a favor'd grade 5
Of more refin'd materials made,
Who o'er this rough tempestuous sea,
Procure their freight and passage free :
Private, or public prejudice,
A wealthy relative's decease ; 10
Or some propitious cause beside,
Props them in idleness and pride ;
And meets, and cancels ev'ry need,
Without their cognizance or heed.
Nor is this all ; in public view, 15
Their persons, and their motives too,
With all their actions, wrong or right,
Are posted in the fairest light.
Favor produces wealth and state ;
Decks them with all that's good and great ; 20

Procures them honor, and renown ;
Holds the rude arm of justice down ;
And keeps their incidental crimes
Beneath the notice of the times.
Though ev'ry age and clime can boast 25
That some who merited the most,
In passing through life's cheerless plain,
Were found in favor's pamper'd train ;
Yet such, compar'd with those depress'd,
Are rare exceptions at the best. 30
This nymph, 'tis proper to surmise,
Delights in falsehood and disguise.
'Tis indisputably the case,
That those of all our chequer'd race,
Who deal in stratagems and wiles, 35
Are animated by her smiles ;
And have their interest asserted,
Before the frank and open hearted,

Favor and truth, experience shews, 40
Like the Samaritans and Jews,
Have so much enmity between 'em,
That custom seldom can convene 'em.
Most men, throughout life's social round,
E'er they can be with favor crown'd,
Or curry praise, and estimation, 45
Must practice some dissimulation. (23)
For those who make it all their care
To win the favor of the fair,

If but these graces they discern,
 Coxcombs will into cupids turn,
 And be completely qualify'd
 To win a mistress, or a bride.

Lord CHESTERFIELD, that polish'd wight, 64
 Who taught his son to be polite,
 And wrote a system of behavior,
 To learn him how to curry favor,
 Agrees that trifling with the fair,
 Attracts their fancies to a hair; 90
 And thinks that in life's social walk,
 Vain, flat'ring, ceremonious talk,
 Does more their favor to engage,
 Than all the wisdom of an age.

Those on whose skill (as they pretend) 95
 The lives and healths of men depend,
 To be with favor amply stock'd,

partment is squared by the *Parisian mode*, without any other attainment is supposed by many of them, to be completely qualified for the theatre of life. He is a finished *Debonair*; a downright *Adonis*, who is entitled to the most extensive latitude in the empire of love; who captivates a host of admirers at his will; and whose person, by betraying their confidence, and repaying past favor with future neglect, is cordially introduced into the *choiceest*, and most *fashionable* selection of the community to which he belongs. This, it must be acknowledged, is not a more disagreeable, than correct statement of the encouragement which many of this fairest portion of humanity afford to those, whom they might reasonably conclude, and who are afterwards found to be wholly unworthy of their friendship and regard; and so long as they want the assurance to treat such characters with merited neglect, they will with difficulty defend their claim to that preeminence and respectability, to which, by a more reserved and modest behavior they would be otherwise entitled.

Must keep their store of science lock'd ;
 Or some rude spy in dishabille,
 Who craves the profits of their skill, 100
 And dreads stern poverty's oppression,
 May slyly cabbage their profession ;
 And by unwarranted degrees,
 Lessen their consequence and fees.
 Besides, each Esculapian son, 105
 After his practice is begun,
 Must keep his character in view,
 Till a whole year is fairly through :
 For if ere this, some mortal ill,
 Should, in defiance of his skill, 110
 Steal off his patients more than once,
 He wins the credit of a dunce ;
 And then, as future fortune wheels,
 With *quacks* and *gossips* at his heels,
 Bent upon lying and defaming, 115
 He'll cut no figure worth a naming.
 But through this term, if he appeases
 The hostile army of diseases,
 So that no souls and bodies sever,
 His fame is rivetted forever. 120
 Hedg'd by the favor of the age,
 Mortality may vent its rage,
 And make a score of lives revolt,
 It cannot be the doctor's fault :
 He's known to have consummate sleight ;
 All means that he prescribes are right ;

His drugs, and medical advice,
 Bear a high character and price,
 And always dissipate disease,
 Unless prevented by decrees : 130
 And then, supposing he should urge,
 To ply the lance, or puke, or purge,
 Or cram down mercury by lumps,
 The fates are driven to their trumps ;
 And oft must form a coalition, 135
 To execute their dread commission.

The patron of the healing art,
 Who first forc'd sickness to depart,
 And let men live a longer time,
 Was struck with thunder for the crime : 140
 But since he thus was doom'd to die,
 Diseases have been cur'd so sly,
 That few to his employ addicted,
 Could be of such a crime convicted.

Those who in sacred calls engage, 145
 To win the favor of the age,
 Instead of being too precise,
 Must wink at ev'ry darling vice,
 And cease in their official dealings,
 To mortify the social feelings. 150
 'Tis known, of all our motly race,
That some are fond of pow'r and place ;
Some like to gamble and carouse ;

Some counteract consubial vows ;
 Some doat upon superfluous dress ; 165
 Some practice drinking to excess ;
 Some are to pride and av'rice prone ;
 Some see all failings but their own ;
 Most of mankind (to view them o'er)
 Cherish some passion, less or more ; 160
 And few can patiently, at least,
 Endure a rash censorious priest :
 Hence, those within the cleric line,
 If favor is their chief design,
 Instead of lashing ev'ry fault, 165
 Must from their sacred trust revolt ;
 And by their oratory prove,
 That heaven views all with equal love,
 And for the great Redeemer's sake,
 At last will no distinction make. 170

'Tis true, to tamper thus with sin,
 Is not the only way to win :
 There's some, who from their conscience seem
 T' embrace the opposite extreme :
 These think that ev'ry pious action 175
 Consists in frenzy and distraction ;
 And that no minister, forsooth,
 Is qualified to preach the truth ;
 Or paint one christian mark or feature,
 Unless inspir'd like *Paul* or *Peter* ; 180
 Nor then will this deluded crew,

Think his pretended calling true,
 Unless he with a lib'ral hand,
 Can "deal damnation round the land."
 Though other christian sects assert, 185
 Beside a renovated heart,
 That ev'ry true and genuine priest,
 Must have external marks, at least ;
 Such as a knowledge of the arts,
 A mediocrity of parts, 190
 And (what is equally essential)
 An indisputable credential.
 Yet these religious devotees
 Are not so difficult to please :
 The most illit'rate man we trace, 195
 If he's a long distorted face ;
 If he demands no pay at all ;
 If he can state an inward call ;
 If he's not stole, or play'd the w—re ;
 Of gifts or grace he needs no more ; 200
 Place but a Bible in his reach,
 He's amply qualifi'd to preach. (25)

(25) He's amply qualifi'd to preach.

Far be it from our design, by these observations, to wound the feelings, or stagger the faith of one pious and humble believer in CHRIST. Liberty of conscience is one of the dearest, and most invaluable blessings which his gospel bestows ; and those who devoutly exercise it, though they may possibly err, are nevertheless, entitled to the candor and charity of all who merit the appellation, either of Christians, or Gentlemen. But though honest, and unintentional errors are thus to be winked at, it does not follow, that all who possess a wrong belief, ought in justice to be treated with the same liberality. In opposition to a sincere, there is a licentious faith, which disturbs the tranquility both of church

With this last standard of appeal,
 A blind infatuated zeal,
 And vast humility endow'd, 203
 He wins the notice of the crowd :
 His faith they think in urgent cases,
 Connected with his other graces,
 Could metamorphose stones to bread,
 Relieve the sick, revive the dead, 210
 Cast devils out against their wills,
 And overset the ancient hills.
 Though rude and ign'rant as a leech,
 His fulsome disconnected speech,
 With all his froth and declamation, 215
 Is swallow'd down for inspiration,

and state, and is therefore deserving of the severest reprehension. It is a notorious fact, that society in general are more inclined to think *freely*, than *correctly*. There are many, who are determined to believe what they *please*, instead of what they *ought*; to insist on the liberty of their wills, for that of their consciences, and to follow their own prejudice and caprice, in preference to the doctrines and commandments of CHRIST. By nothing is this remark more strikingly exemplified, than by the predominating propensity to reject the consecrated ministers of the LORD, for vain babblers, who *run* to preach his gospel before they are sent; and who, instead of coming in at the door, are for clambering up some other way into the ministerial orders, which he hath appointed in his church. There is manifestly, an increasing disposition to despise the ordinance of GOD in this respect. Multitudes, like JACOBAM, had rather make Priests of the lowest of the people, than to yield their assent to that ecclesiastical authority which was originally derived from CHRIST himself, and externally conveyed through successive generations, by the laying on of apostolic hands. A hoard of wolves in sheeps cloathing, who are ignorant of the task which they presume to undertake, and tenacious of promotion and ease, by being countenanced in usurping the ministerial office with no other credentials, but their own conceit of an immediate call from the spirit of GOD, remain not only an insult to the understanding of their adherents, but a reproach to that religion which they ought only to inculcate by their examples in a more humble and less interesting station of life.

And consecrated in the layer,
Of christian fellowship and favor.

Those who would stand as candidates,
For favor in republic states, 220
Should make it first of all their cares,
To scan political affairs ;
To eye with microscopic ken,
The conduct of official men ;
And when their measures indicate, 225
Intentions hostile to the state,
Before such measures overthrow it,
Politely let the people know it ;
Or if their policy is just,
If they are faithful to their trust, 230
And merit their exalted station,
Then seek to blast their reputation ;
By slander make the crow'd suppose,
That they are freedom's deadly foes ;
That ignorance, popular delusion, 235
Oppression, priestcraft, persecution,
With all *Pandora's* plagues united,
Are through their agency invited ;
And when distrust in poor and rich,
Has risen to its proper pitch, 240
By means of such a groundless rumor,
Then play upon the public humor,
Expose a friendly disposition,
Lament the people's sad condition,

With this last standard of appeal,
 A blind infatuated zeal,
 And vast humility endow'd, 203
 He wins the notice of the crowd :
 His faith they think in urgent cases,
 Connected with his other graces,
 Could metamorphose stones to bread,
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Pursuing such benignant ends,
 And seeming so distress'd and meek,
 Deserve the favor which they seek.

To prove the influence and success,
 273
 Of such a system of fitness,
 How many instances we find,
 In states of a republic kind,
 Where persons into civil life,
 Spring from mere froth like VULCAN'S wife, 283
 And make the public their approvers,
 By such political manœuvres!
 What numbers, who conducted right,
 Whose parts, and characters were bright,
 And garnish'd the official list, 285
 Have by their country been dismiss'd,
 To clear the way, and serve the ends
 Of specious hollow-hearted friends,
 Who, by defaming rival peers,
 By shedding patriotic tears, 290
 And sympathising with the poor,
 Have made the public favor sure;
 And on the theatre of nations,
 Improv'd their humble situations,
 Like ants, that in ÆGINA'S reign, 295
 Were metamorphos'd into men!

In short, when thoroughly survey'd,
The world's a splendid masquerade :

A farce, where baseness in disguise,
 Can pass conceal'd from vulgar eyes, 300
 Where the defaming advertiser,
 The sot, the prodigal, the miser,
 The king who would the world enslave,
 The hypocrite, the open knave,
 The mover of seditious strife, 305
 The libertine, the faithless wife,
 The prude, who syren like entices,
 Wear vails o'er their respective vices,
 Which (in the circles where they're view'd)
 Make them appear more just and good, 310
 More wise, acceptable and couth,
 Than frankness, honesty or truth ;
 And better serve the common cause,
 Of winning favor and applause.

FEDERALISM---ISTS.

IN popular States, like the Grecian or Roman,
Where pow'r is possess'd by the people in common,
Each statement, conjecture, opinion, or plea,
To which more than half of the people agree,
(Though reason and conscience are posted aloof)
Demands acceptation without farther proof ;
And when to appropriate cases appli'd,
Becomes an infallible standard or guide.
This being suggested, 'tis readily seen,
That should we define what these articles mean, 10
Such meaning, in order to rivet it fast,
Must rest on the "voice of the people" at last ;
And therefore, to have no inaccuracy shown,
We state their opinion as well as our own.

We find that this final, though righteous ordeal, 15
From whence no Republican dare to appeal,
Pronounces the sense of the word "Federalism,"
To mean a dissention, a national schism ;
A watch word improv'd by political spies,

A mantle for priest craft, extortion and lies ; 20
 A secret intention of opulent knaves,
 To change the dear people from freemen to slaves.
 In short, 'tis consider'd (in popular style)
 A compound of all that is odious and vile. (26)

From this complication (as facts will disclose) 25
 A series of public misfortunes have rose,
 Soon after our countrymen met with the chance,
 To buy independence from fortune and France,
 Instead of enjoying this choicest possession,
 They barter'd it off for the rod of oppression. 30

(26) A compound of all that is odious and vile.

And happy is it for our country that this is the case. Never were the weapons of falsehood and slander more wisely employed, than in the numerous attempts, which the Democrats have made, to sap the foundation of Federal popularity. It is true that this class were a respectable portion of our civil community ; that their talents were as eminent, their motives as laudable, and their morals as irreproachable as those exhibited by their political opponents : but still it is a fact that their sentiments were Federal, and this of itself was an unpardonable crime : It served not only to eclipse the lustre of their transcendant worth ; but also to invalidate their unquestionable title to their country's esteem. Their very appellation excited disgust : It betokened *unity* ; and this was repugnant to the feelings of a free, sovereign, and independent people. With them, it was a prevailing sentiment that opposition to government was a national security ; but the Federalists, regardless of this expression of the public will, endeavored to strengthen the bands, allay the factions, cultivate the peace, and unite the opinions and interests of society. For this they were highly culpable. They appeared, therefore, to be a dangerous combination, who ought at all hazards to have been strenuously opposed. It was essential to the existence of liberty, not only to make, but also to keep them unpopular ; and all the turpitude, the lies, and calumny which our political reformers have used to effect a purpose so humane and benevolent, ought, necessarily, to be sheltered beneath that Republican mantle of charity, which of late, more than ever, is found to cover and extenuate a multitude of sins.

The public attachments to freedom were o'er ;
 The people were tax'd for their heads as before ;
 The farmer paid tribute again for his land ;
 The poor were dependent once more on the grand.
 Indeed 'twas a fact that the nation at large 33
 Had scarcely recover'd from tyranny's verge,
 And laid the foundation for liberty strong,
 Before they were selling their rights for a song.
 A horrible prospect had risen to view,
 The scions of monarchy sprouted anew, 40
 Embargoes were laid on each pleasure and passion,
 And all because Fed'ralism rose into fashion.

Of course, from this system of finesse and vice,
 The epithet " Fed'ralists " soon took its rise ;
 Denoting a horde (if our readers believe us) 45
 Who first contemplated a scheme so mischievous,
 Who listed in England's tyrannical cause,
 Preach'd up non-resistance to national laws ;
 And deem'd it a harmless, an innocent thing,
 To fear their Creator, and honor their King ; 50
 Who slyly improv'd all their influence and weight,
 To cramp the republican rights of the state :
 To prop that vile system of legal control,
 Which fetters the freedom entail'd to the soul,
 And furnishes channels of vast speculation, 55
 By chaining the people to subordination.

*Of late when our nation thus forc'd to obey,
 Declar'd against such a tyrannical sway,*

A project was form'd by this fed'ral connection,
To place it once more in a state of subjection. 60

Though British encroachments had call'd us to arms,
Tho' freedom was garnish'd with ten thousand charms,
And though the bright banner of glory unfurl'd,
They still would be aiding these foes of the world.
Full oft, when our freemen, whose suff'rings had
taught 'em, 65

Were near overcoming an army who fought 'em,
Some curst fed'ral caper would baffle the plan ;
Their guns, in the strife would be loaded with bran ;
And when a sure conquest had forthwith occur'd,
Refus'd to go off at the officer's word : 70

Or else our republican views to defeat,
Whene'er those intruders were straight'ned for meat ;
And thus were too feeble to hazard a battle,
The Feds would turn cow boys and furnish them cattle.
To such base intrigues of this villainous throng, 75
Our troops were indebted for fighting so long.

Indeed, all the evils that fell to our lot,
The forts which were taken, the men who were shot,
The scalps which were torn from Republican heads,
Were caus'd by some infamous plot of the Feds ; 80
And still, notwithstanding their guilt was so vast,
Their necks have steer'd free from a halter at last.

But this was not all, when they found to their cost,
That all their ambitious exertions were lost,
That we, for all their incumbrance and spite, 85

Had fought, and obtain'd our republican right ;
 They strove, by devising political mounds,
 Once more to confine us to rational bounds,
 And have us inur'd by degrees to a yoke,
 Exactly resembling the one we had broke. 90
 In this they progress'd at a horrible rate ;
 Their measures began to obtain in the state ;
 The forms of Great Britain, her legal opinions,
 Her titles and functions for privileg'd minions,
 Her modes of exerting their pensions and pay, 95
 Were soon made the standard, the rule of the day.
 At length, as the people fall in with their cause,
 They circulate order, religion and laws ;
 They distribute favors to courts and divines ;
 They get us well under by taxes and fines ; 100
 And now all they want is the crisis to bring,
 'To have some proud nabob start up and be king.
 If this were effected, themselves and their heirs
 Might stand at the threshold of public affairs,
 And be by mere favor deriv'd from the helm, 105
 Transform'd into Nobles, and Lords of the realm.

Great WASHINGTON, who in that perilous hour,
 Shook off the huge burden of dominant pow'r,
 And rescu'd his country from bondage forlorn,
 Was once a strong Fed'ral as ever was born. 110
 His locks by the harlot of Britain were barber'd ;
 His mind an attachment for monarchy harbor'd ;
He set up an anti-republican school,

Approv'd a tyrannical system of rule,
And by machinations as specious, as fair, 115
Entrapp'd these American States in a snare.
Nor yet was this all, he after engross'd,
For eight years together the President's post,
And took for the service attach'd to the sphere,
A pension of twenty-five thousand a year. 120
For such monstrous vices (since none could be greater)
Our hero was branded a tory, and traitor ;
Was rank'd with the foes to mild liberty's reign,
And di'd with reproaches attach'd to his name.

But one whose bright mem'ry all virtues adorn, 125
Could not long be shrouded with popular scorn.
The friends of the people at length understood,
That freedom which cost so much treasure and blood,
Could not against Fed'rals and tories be fene'd,
So long as a WASHINGTON's ghost was incens'd. 130
Of course those who coveted liberty hearty,
The better to answer their purpose and party,
Agreed with a noble disint'rested aim,
To wipe out the blots they had fix'd on his name ;
And by a mere act of republican grace, 135
Recognize that merit then dar'd to debase.
Thus freedom's best friend, so traduc'd by their lies,
Is now from mere int'rest extol'd to the skies.
The legal injunctions to which he assented,
Which once were so flagrantly misrepresented, 140
Are now by an artful political twist,

Attach'd to their precious republican list ;
 And what is a wonder as strange to relate,
 They boast, while he stood at the helm of the state,
 That he was great JEFFERSON's intimate friend, 145
 So huzza ! for WASHINGTON, world without end.
 By this wise manœvre, that popp'd in their heads,
 They stole the political march of the Feds ;
 And found, when their other alternatives fail'd,
 A tow'r in that worth which their envy had
 scal'd. (27) 150

But though this immaculate, popular brood,
 Declare both these characters equally good ;

(27) A tow'r in that worth which their envy had seal'd.

We are sorry to be compelled to say any thing unfavorable to the interests or characters of the predominating party. We conceive they are free and acceptable Republicans, that they can do no evil, unless by accident, and that when this happens to be the case, they have ever some plausible apology at hand ; but the fact, that they have acquired a great degree of their importance by extolling a character which they once condemned, is too notorious to pass over without some animadversion. WASHINGTON, instead of being a modern high toned vaunting Republican, was a decided Federalist ; and most of his now pretended friends were willing, before his death, to give him the credit of it. The immaculate Mr. J*****n could insinuate to his French correspondent, that he was a SOLOMON in council, a SAMPSON in the field, but that his locks had nevertheless been shorn by the harlot of Britain. CALLENDER could be bribed to make him out a traitor : And our Lieutenant Colonel DUANE could assert, on the day that he retired from office, that his name had ceased to legalize corruption ; and that that day ought, therefore, to be kept as a Jubilee in the United States. Indeed, never was there a character more wantonly aspersed by its most bitter enemies, than what his has been by his pretended exclusive friends, by those who now even profess to adore him ; and who, to secure their respective elections can consider, and even quote his valedictory words as the Sidonians did HEROD's, to be the voice of GOD, and not of man. This is truth ; and we trust that the most sanguine of the Demos have not the audacity to dispute it.

And in their affections so closely convene 'em,
 There still are some striking distinctions between 'em.
 In WASHINGTON, (tho' his opinions are twisted) 155
 We see a rank Fed'ral as ever existed:
 Whereas in great JEFFERSON's life we behold
 An intellect form'd of republican mould.
 The first, the bare good of his country pursues,
 The latter encircles the world in his views; 160
 The first makes the cries of humanity louder,
 By fighting with bayonets, bullets and powder.
 The last, while intruding assailants advance,
 To make us the vassals of Britain or France,
 Discards those vile weapons of horror and treason, 165
 And conquers by waving the banner of reason.
 The mind of the first is a stoical waste,
 Devoid of sensation, refinement or taste;
 No abstract remarks excited his strife;
 He never dissected a flea in his life; 170
 His views were all founded on selfishness merely;
 He lov'd public honors and offices dearly;
 And what in itself was a horrible crime,
 He relish'd a handsome reward for his time.
 The mind of the last (which now governs our land) 175
 Is pregnant with all that is noble and grand,
 His life the vast round of society blesses,
 He dives into Nature's most hidden recesses;
 He, with a minute metaphysical aim,
 Surveys ev'ry joint in a grass-hoppers frame. 180
 When call'd (as two instances witness of late)-

To fill the most prominent seat in the state;
 Such calls with the profits attach'd thereunto;
 He kindly accepts for the good of the loo;
 And not, as his public transactions have shown, 18
 From any ambitious design of his own.
 The first by his counsel as well as his hand;
 Secures a vile traffic by sea and by land;
 Through which a vast channel of wealth is suppli'd,
 That puffs up the people's ambition and pride; 19
 Augments their importance by rapid degrees,
 And makes them too sullen to manage with ease.
 The last, whose mild measures conform to our wish,
 Against the loose practice of trading in fish,
 And sending our produce to Europe by cargoes, 19
 Erects a strong bulwark of blessed embargoes.
 Which, while it the stomach of government crams,
 Makes us, the dear people as docile as lambs;
 And serves as a wholesome political frown;
 To keep our aspiring propensities down. 20
 In short, his transactions so far as we view,
 Are all of a splendid republican hue;
 While those of the other political head,
 Designate a wicked tyrannical Fed;
 And prove him, in spite of what Democrats feign,
 A foe to that freedom he fought to obtain.

And if we survey each political throng,
 To which these respective file leaders belong,
 In spite of the sentence the latter has past, (28)

There still is a diff'rence between them as vast ; 210
 The good, and now only acceptable band,
 Of thorough bred Democrats throughout the land,
 Compare, in their being both valiant and bold,
 To MICHAEL who fought with the devil of old ;
 Their warlike adroitness is known by their scars ; 215
 They bolster the crimson pavilion of *mars*.
 Their troops, which the phalanx of PHILIP resemble,
 Make potentates, princes, and palaces tremble :
 Annul the French Monarch's vindictive decree,
 And blockade all Europe by land and by sea. 220
 But Fed'ral's are all (as their conduct bespeaks)
 A servile collection of cowards and sneaks. ['em ;
 Their passiveness prompts the whole world to abuse
 They flee from their shadow whene'er it pursues 'em.
 All weapons of danger they cautiously shun, 225
 Their faces turn pale at the sight of a gun.
 Indeed there's scarce one of this torified race,
 Who dare look an enemy right in the face :
 So soon as a squadron from Britain arrives,
 To pillage their property, freedom and lives, 230
 Instead of courageously beating them back,
 They yield themselves up on the slightest attack ;

(26) In spite of the sentence the latter has pass'd,

MR. JEFFERSON declared, when he was first inaugurated as President, that " we were all Republicans ; we were all Federalists ; " that is, as to parties there was no distinction, we resembled each other. This, we trust, must be in paying taxes to support him ; for we know of nothing else, as it respects the parties, wherein there is the least similarity.

And then by a needless untimely submission,
Betray a most servile and base disposition.

Nor yet does this only distinguish these sects; 235
The Demos are better in other respects.
Philanthropy, honor, and national pride,
Are virtues that solely attach to their side;
Their country, preceding our public elections,
Is made the dear idol of all their affections. 240
The eyes of each one of this popular host,
So soon as they rise to an eminent post,
And have a fair prospect of national woe,
Shed torrents of tears on the people below;
They see how Columbia to monarchy journeys, 245
How fast she is ridden by priests and attorneys;
How civilization, religion and laws,
Incumber her precious republican cause;
And all their desire is (as government shows)
To lessen such baneful political woes. 250
Indeed, (to make use of a pertinent trope)
Their zeal for their country has eaten them up.
Their thoughts, when promotion and profit intrude,
Are bent on the highest conceivable good,
And with a pure, single, disint'rested eye, 255
They stick at no scandal, deception or lie,
No untri'd procedure envelop'd in doubt;
To bring this benevolent purpose about.
But Fedæ (as the eye of the public can trace)
Have not the least spark of political grace; 260

Their natures, so far as we're able to scan,
 Are ting'd with the folly and frailty of man,
 They have not that humane disint'rested end,
 To which the good Demos so justly pretend ;
 While each condescending republican Lord, 265
 Without the least hope of a future reward,
 So hard, for the good of his countrymen delves :
 The Feds only toil for the good of themselves ;
 They do not possess one benevolent trait,
 They prize their own profit to that of the state, 270
 And covet no office, or business of note,
 Unless they are paid for the time they devote :
 Indeed if there's vices that fall to their share,
 If they to detraction, and falsehood repair,
 If fraud, and injustice their characters stain, 275
 'Tis all for their pleasure, preferment, or gain ;
 And not from those views which in Demos we spy,
 To do the good people a kindness thereby.

Moreover, while noting the odds that exists,
 Between the good Demos, and vile Federalists, 280
 There's one grand distinction must ne'er be forgot ;
 The former are wholly resign'd to their lot,
 They view their dear country surrounded with woes,
 And while the base Feds, to encourage our foes,
 The wise dispensations of government flout, 285
 They make no disturbance, nor popular rout ;
 They trust, at this hour of popular gloom,
 While tyrants are fixing our national doom,

Which, tho' they now cause a rude world to deride us,
Direct to the portals of paradise guide us ;
And will, though attended with hazard immense,
At least make us happy a thousand years hence. 350
Indeed, after all that the Democrats tell,
About his controlling the people so well,
And forming the wisest political plan,
The Fed'ral still think him no more than a man ;
And most of their party (we dare to engage) 355
Had rather be victims of popular rage ;
And drink of adversity's bitterest cup,
Than worship this god which the State has set up.
Or think him so perfect, so free from a flaw,
That all his assertions are gospel and law. 360

Thus far have we shewn what these phrases imply,
As canvass'd, and view'd by the popular eye,
That what men by Fed'ralism now understand,
Denotes a sly project to ruin the land.
That those who the title of Fed'ral have got, 365
Are known to have leagu'd in this horrible plot.
That they have a cowardly, tame disposition,
That selfishness, only excites their ambition,
That they, for declaring their rulers to blame,
(Tho' Demos aforetime had practic'd the same, 370
And by strife and clamor promoted their cause)
Are traitors and rebels who war with the laws.
In short, that their characters, when we compare,
Are right the reverse of what Democrats are ;

For farther particulars out of our reach, 375
 Consult Mr. GILES's congressional speech.
 Should his explanations admit of a doubt,
 Priest ALLEN has painted their likenesses out;
 He's trac'd their political history through,
 He preaches religion and politics too, 380
 And he may be quoted without any risk,
 In most of his sermons retail'd from the desk. (29)

(29) In most of his sermons retail'd from the desk.

Those who are not in the habit of sitting under the droppings of the Pittsfield sanctuary, may be referred to an address of the Parson's, on the death of GENERAL HAMILTON. This is in print. It is not only a candid, but christian performance, and, therefore, cannot fail of conveying correct information, on so interesting a subject.

.....
 FINIS.



ERRATA.

Page 5, line 3 from bottom, for 'worst,' read **EVENT.**

— 11, — 115, for 'at,' read **IT.**

— 12, — 153, for 'till,' read **FELT.**

— 20, — 33, for 'that's,' read **HAS.**

— 39, — 54, for 'Levi,' read **SEVI.**

— 40, — 92, for 'Levi's,' read **SEVI'S.**

— 41, — 100, for 'Bevi,' read **SEVI.**

— —, — 112, for 'Levis,' read **SEVI'S.**

— 42, 7th note, line 6 from bottom, for 'experience,' read
EXPERIMENT.

— 50, — 315, for 'fail,' read **FOIL.**

— 51, — 330, for 'connected,' read **COMMITTED.**

— 56, — 59, for 'mouth,' read **MOUTHS.**

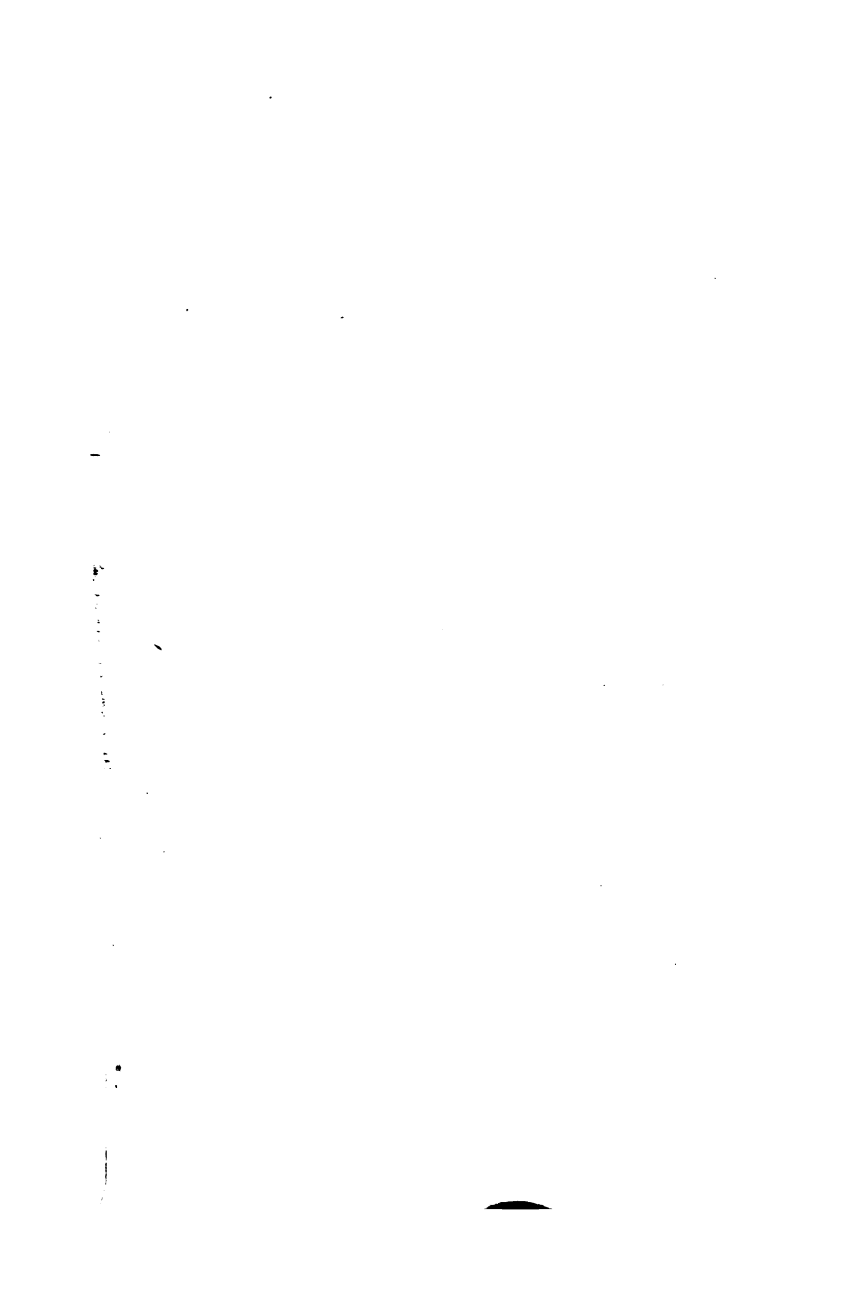
— 57, — 82, for 'nations,' read **NATION'S.**

— 78, — 189, for 'wisely,' read **FARTHER.**

— 94, — 233, for 'crow'd,' read **CROWD,**

Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to extreme fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs, with some lines being more distinct than others. The ink is very light and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

22
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DEC 11



